

US decision to quit Korea shocks Japan

United States intends to withdraw its troops from South Korea in a "care-phased out programme" in spite of Seoul's pledge. Vice-President Mondale's statement on the troop withdrawals, made in a speech yesterday, confirmed Japan's worst fears.

Mr Fukuda assured of air cover for area

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1000 safety officers to be appointed in cost after pressure by TUC

The cost at between £40m and £50m in a full year, but the Health and Safety Commission, which originally put forward the proposals, believed that for local authorities it may cost as little as £4.5m.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities said last night that it expected the cost of the new system would be "very high" and that it would be used as a basis to raise spending limits so that the regulations could be implemented.

Mr William Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, who had objected strongly to the earlier postponement of the regulations, said last night he was glad the Government had decided to proceed, ending "a period of uncertainty which has been the cost at between £40m and £50m in a full year, but the Health and Safety Commission, which originally put forward the proposals, believed that for local authorities it may cost as little as £4.5m."

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Britons all safe after plane found in Sudan

Nairobi, Feb. 1—Sixteen British guests of President Amin of Uganda, stranded in a remote area of Sudan after their aircraft crash landed, were safe and well in their hotel in Kampala tonight after an international rescue operation, Uganda radio announced.

A government spokesman said in the broadcast that President Amin was "greatly relieved and delighted" especially at the safe return of two Scottish bagpipers who had taken their pipes with them on their ill-fated trip to a northern Uganda game park.

A twin-engine presidential aircraft carrying the Britons, two Ugandan officials and four Ugandan crew were forced to land in Sudan on Sunday after bad weather diverted it from Kidepo national game park, its scheduled destination, the spokesman said.

The aircraft apparently ran out of fuel.

It was traced today in bush 34 miles inside southern Sudan by a Ugandan pilot. The crew and passengers, including Judith, Lady Lantowel, aged 72, were eight miles away from a village identified as Isakoto.

President Amin thanked the Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya and Pan American World Airways for helping in the rescue.

The spokesman said that as soon as President Amin heard of the rescue he ordered the passengers to be taken to Kidepo national park lodge for medical attention and refreshments, and then to Kampala.

"This directive has been implemented and the passengers are now safely back at their hotel in Kampala," he said.

The President requested her Majesty's Government to pass on this information to the families, relatives and friends of the passengers. All those concerned should be assured that they are safe, well and in good health.

At midnight, however, the reception desk at the Nile Hotel in the capital where the group were booked said they had still not returned. It was presumed they were spending the night at Entebbe on the shore of Lake Victoria where the rescue operation was coordinated.

The spokesman said President Amin had spent the days of the search "very worried and concerned about the safety of the persons on board, especially the two Scottish pipers."

"Those close to the President reported that he would not even eat his meals, although he was somewhat relieved to know that the pipers had taken their bagpipes with them on the trip."

tribute was paid by the Ugandan leader to the pilot, who "in spite of very bad weather, including fog and rain, brought the aircraft safely to land in the jungle without injury to the passengers or damage to the aircraft."

The President thanked PAN AM, one of whose flights passed on messages from the stranded aircraft to the Ugandan search teams, and the villagers of Isakoto, for showing traditional African hospitality.

Photograph, page 7

Labour moderates plan onslaught on parliamentary left

By Michael Hasfield Political Reporter

Labour's moderate backbenchers are to take an initiative this month in the party's ideological conflict in an attempt to roll back the advance of the left.

The initiative will take the form of a document from the Manifesto Group of MPs, who organized themselves more than two years ago to meet the challenge in Parliament of the left-wing Tribune group.

One of the authors is Mr Horam, Under-Secretary of State for Transport, although ministers are not supposed to be members of the Manifesto Group.

The document attacks the neo-Marxist left and upholds the mixed economy. It says the demand for radical nationalization would lead to state control of the economy.

The authors base their argument on the premise that full state control is inefficient and perpetuates low living standards.

Manifesto Group attacks 'indiscriminate' demands for nationalization in a document aimed at persuading voters to support centre-right

Many of the arguments may be familiar, but the importance of the document lies in the fact that a serious attempt is being made to persuade Labour supporters in the country to support the centre-right.

It comes at a time when the party has suffered adverse publicity over the appointment of Mr Andrew ("Andy") Bevan, a Trotskyist, as its national youth officer. Moderates, however, have been given some comfort by Mr Neville Sandelson's success in holding his constituency party at Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington, and the selection of Mr Michael

Cowan, a moderate, as prospective candidate for Ashfield on Mr Marquand's resignation to join the EEC team.

It is understood that the document makes some strong comments on the left-wing dominated national executive committee, whose criticisms of the Government have not endeared it to most members of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Big changes in the composition of the national executive are advocated. It is argued that the constituency section, which has four left-wingers and one right-wing member, should be

"democratic socialist approach to Britain's crisis". It covers economic management, industrial democracy, poverty, housing, education, public spending, and taxation.

In the section on public spending the authors say the Government should avoid raising it to a level so high that it can be financed only by printing money.

The document advocates an income policy, although recognizing the difficulties involved. It suggests that the Government, the unions, and the employers should bargain annually for the next year's average settlement and that the unions and employers should then be left to argue out the distribution of the agreed figure.

It acknowledges that such a scheme would take years to perfect, but says similar schemes have been successful in other countries. It adds that a public body on the lines of the old prices and incomes board would be required to supervise an income policy.

Employers seeking compromise on worker-directors

By Malcolm Brown

Employers will urge the Prime Minister today to compromise on the issue of industrial democracy. Mr Callaghan will be warned that if the Government shows no willingness to meet industry halfway then it must expect the whole industrial strategy exercise to wither on the vine.

The employers are now replacing the threat of pulling out of the strategy altogether with a more subtle approach. They are indicating that in the absence of flexibility on worker-directors, the strategy will simply peter out for want of enthusiasm from the industrialists who have to do most of the work on the 40 strategy working parties and the industrial leaders who sit on the National Economic Development Council.

The appeal will be made at today's meeting of the council, called to discuss the progress made in the strategy programme. Mr Callaghan is to take the chair.

The Confederation of British Industry and the Engineering Employers' Federation held a press conference in London yesterday to emphasize their united front against the majority flagships of the Bullock report on industrial democracy.

Lord Watkinson, CBI president, said the confederation was not looking for a confrontation on the issue. But, he added, the meeting he had called for with the Prime Minister, which is expected to take place within the next 10 days, would be crucial. He said: "Certainly we are not looking for a breakdown but if we were put in a certain position a breakdown there could be."

He said that he would use the NEDC meeting today to make a formal statement on Bullock. He would remind the Prime Minister that the spirit of the Chequers meeting which started the industrial strategy exercise was that there must be a move away from confrontation towards a method of working together in the national interest.

He would also remind Mr Callaghan of his own words that any development in industrial democracy must be based on the consent of all the parties.

Lord Watkinson said he was trying to warn the Government that CBI leaders saw no chance at all of their members going along with certain recommendations in the majority Bullock report. These particular issues were a minefield for CBI.

The CBI and the employers' federation were totally opposed to the imposition by law of union-nominated directors on to company boards. They were against parity of representation for union-nominated and shareholder-elected directors. Finally, Lord Watkinson said, they would not agree to unions having a monopoly in the choice of worker-directors.

The CBI describes its attitudes on these three issues as one of "qualified opposition. While publicly stating its desire to avoid confrontation, privately it is realized that the issues on which it is determined to stand firm are the three on which the Government is least likely to give way."

That suggests that there must be a considerable danger of a deadlock being quickly reached. The employers were anxious yesterday to emphasize that one of their main concerns was the effect the Bullock proposals would have on management, from first-line manager upwards. "A large number of managers will just, in my view, chuck their hands in if this happens."

Mr John Methven CBI's director general, said that any law in the industrial relations field should be flexible.

Freddie attack: The trade unions are not the true voice of the workers, Mr Reg Prentice, a former Cabinet minister, told the Industrial Forum in London yesterday (our Political Staff writes).

The Bullock committee was wrong to suggest that unions should have the exclusive right to nominate worker-directors. "The unions organize fewer than half the people at work in this country," Mr Prentice said. "New legislation should cover elected workers' councils."

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Profit warning, page 23



Staff exit: A worker digs his way out of a snowbound hospital in Buffalo, New York. Report, page 7.

Pit retirement offer narrowly accepted

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

The miners have voted to accept the National Coal Board's early-retirement scheme, but by a smaller majority than was expected. In a secret ballot the men recorded a 55 per cent majority in favour of a deal that allows men to leave the pits at 62, on four fifths of take-home pay, from August this year.

A two-to-one vote in favour had been indicated by early returns, but when the votes were counted it was found that the Durham coalfield, as well as the traditionally militant Yorkshire, Scotland and Kent areas, had found the deal unacceptable. The Scottish craftsmen were also against.

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the coal board, said last night: "I am glad there is a vote in favour of acceptance. Now we have to work together to overcome the problems that will arise from the loss of skilled labour. We need to push productivity up to pay for the retirements we have agreed to introduce."

In a 73 per cent poll, 105,645 men voted for, and 86,164 against. Opposition from militant coalfields was expected.

Civil Service backing for pay restraint

By Our Labour Editor

Professional civil servants have agreed to a third year of pay restraint, despite opposition from left-wing union leaders who want to shelve the social contract. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's strategy of tax cuts in return for continuing wage curbs will be defended by the Institute of Professional Civil Servants.

The institution, which represents more than 100,000 government scientists, professional men, industrial specialists and Ministry of Defence experts, will publish its plan this week for a continuing income policy. But it will emphasize its support for Mr Healey's pay-restraint proposals, put by the Chancellor to a TUC team at a Downing Street working dinner last night, is conditional.

The professional civil servants agree that wage curbs should continue for another year from August 1, but they want a percentage increase with a minimum underpinning increase to protect the lower-paid. They are seeking flexibility in wage negotiations so that productivity schemes and pay reconstruction agreements can go ahead.

They will also demand from the Civil Service Department correction of anomalies and eroded differentials.

They will also insist on a return to free collective bargaining from August, 1978. That would mean restoration of the Civil Service pay "research" exercise that would increase wages for civil servants from April, 1979.

Mr William McCall, general secretary of the institution, said last night: "The new policy needs to be much more flexible than its predecessors. Any repetition of the old flat rate formula would simply stand no chance of being accepted by the trade union movement as the basis of a further stage."

Civil Service "backing" page 2

No amendment on MPs' seats

Mr Callaghan made clear yesterday that the Government would not agree to any reallocation of seats in the House of Commons by amending the Scotland and Wales Bill (our Parliamentary Correspondent writes). Because of the situation that will arise if the Bill becomes law many MPs are pressing for fewer Scottish and Welsh seats at Westminster and more for England and Northern Ireland.

As the difficulties in passing the Bill without the gerrymandering become more clear, it is suggested that the Government may reallocate Commons seats as part of a deal.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Concorde returns to their jobs

1,500 workers with the Concorde, most of whom are to lose their jobs by the end of the year. They feared retraining at other corporations says there will be reductions in the labour commercial division unless they are placed.

Complaint to Prague asked the authorities in the delays in dealing with the British subjects' position of divided and people with dual

plan dropped

Japanese firm to halt fare subsidy

The Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation has dropped its plan to pay its London staff a special allowance to compensate for recent fare increases. Department of Employment officials pointed out that the Mitsubishi scheme would have broken the pay code.

England collapse

England's worst start in cricket history reduced them to eight for four in their second innings against India in the fourth Test match yesterday in Bangalore. England, left to make 318 to win, were 34 for four at the close.

Ford's Fiesta out

The Fiesta, Ford's first attempt to compete in the "mini" car market, goes on sale today. There are eight models, priced from £1,835. The company expects the car to take it to the top of the British market this year.

Botswana says pupils were not kidnapped

Pupils missing from a Rhodesian school deny that they were kidnapped, according to a spokesman for Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana. He said they fled to escape harassment by Rhodesian troops whom he said shot innocent people to maintain their "kill" rate. The Rhodesian Government does not accept this.

Uster independence: Details emerged of a Belfast seminar on Northern Ireland independence.

Siege trial: The gun said to have been used to kill Mr Ross McWhirter was shown to Balcombe Street jury.

Spain: 'Escaped' prisoners are found hiding in the attic of the jail.

Jubilee funds: The Queen's silver jubilee appeal, which is to be launched on April 24, will start a fund-raising effort throughout the country.

Rheumatism and Arthritis: A three-page Special Report on the fight against two of Britain's most crippling diseases.

On other pages

Leader page 17
Letter: On the Bullock report, from the chairman of the Stock Exchange and others; violence in Rhodesia, from Father Patrick Rice.
Leading articles: Rhodesia: British Communist Party, pages 15, 16
A double dose of bureaucracy for hospital patients, by Lord Wintley; David Bonavia on how China's leaders are looking back to Mao for future policies; William Frankel on Sabbaths and sabbings; Personal column by Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw.

Sport, pages 2 and 3
Football: Everton and Southampton succeed in FA Cup replays; Boxing: Jimmy Barten wins British light-middleweight title; Golf: New sponsor increases winner's prize to £30,000 for Wentworth championship event.

Arts, page 14
Tony Palmer interviewed by Ray Connolly; John Percival on the Budapest Ballet; Alan Coren on The Mike Reid Show (BBC 2); concert notices by William Mann and Joan Obituary, page 16
Lord Forth, Dr N. J. Williams

Business, pages 22-27
Stock markets: Securities staged a rally and the FT index closed 5.4 better at 355.9
Financial Diary: Squeezing out the private investor; the MLR formula comes under pressure; the question of quality at BAT International; sustaining recovery at Reed.

Business features: The help being given to the electronic components industry is discussed by Maurice Corina
Business Diary: Angus Ogilvy gets a new job at Sotheby's

Letters, 17, 24
Obituary, 18
Parliament, 18
Sale Room, 18
Science, 18
Snow report, 9

Sport, 9
TV & Radio, 9
Theatre, etc, 14
25 Years Ago, 18
Weather, 2
Wills, 9

Multiple sclerosis

Jacqueline du Pré would welcome your donations towards research

There are around 50,000 people in this country who have MS. Many of them—like Jacqueline herself—were struck down with it in the prime of their lives.

Just when their hopes for the future were at their highest, children at their most demanding, mortgages at their greatest and responsibilities at their heaviest.

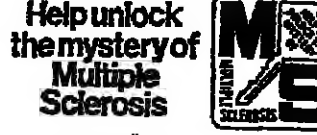
It isn't easy to come to terms with a disabling disease like MS. Yet so many of those who have it—whether in wheelchairs or not—are remarkable for their cheerfulness and determination to lead as full a life as possible.

And that is despite the fact that the cause still remains a mystery and there is therefore no known cure or treatment. But we know that as long as we can go on raising money to finance research, the problem will be cracked.

That's why we would ask you to support Jacqueline's appeal—especially if like her you are a young person. For tragically MS is primarily a young person's disease.

Please send your donations to:
The Multiple Sclerosis Society, Freeport 356,
Tachbrook Street, London SW1V 1SJ.

No need to stamp it, we pay the post.
Giro No. 51 48355.



The Multiple Sclerosis Society of Great Britain & Ireland. Registered as a charity in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948.

ME NEWS

Students try to stop publication of legal union on union funds

Students of the Times Educational Supplement at Lancaster University tried yesterday to stop publication of a legal union on union funds. But after a meeting of students and Mr. Carter, the vice-chancellor, the university said it would continue to seek a legal union. The students had said that counsel should be given to the university main-
The National Council for Civil Liberties were ultra vires. "We understood that the same would be true of donations to political organizations, trade unions and subsidies to transport our members to demonstrations," Mr. Stephen Jefferys, the university secretary, said the barrister who had been asked to give his preliminary observations made clear that he would need to carry out further consultations before delivering his written comments. They are not expected for another three weeks.
The NUS said they had received counsel's opinion four years ago that subscriptions paid by constituent unions to the NUS were legal. It was confident that the ruling would not be overturned.
The Inner London Education Authority has asked the Association of Metropolitan Authorities to examine a students' union spending. The possibility of legal and financial sanctions was discussed on January 10.
The authority is concerned about its lack of control over the spending of student union funds in the polytechnics. Funds are provided by the authority but their use is fixed by the polytechnics.

Challenge to mental tribunal ruling

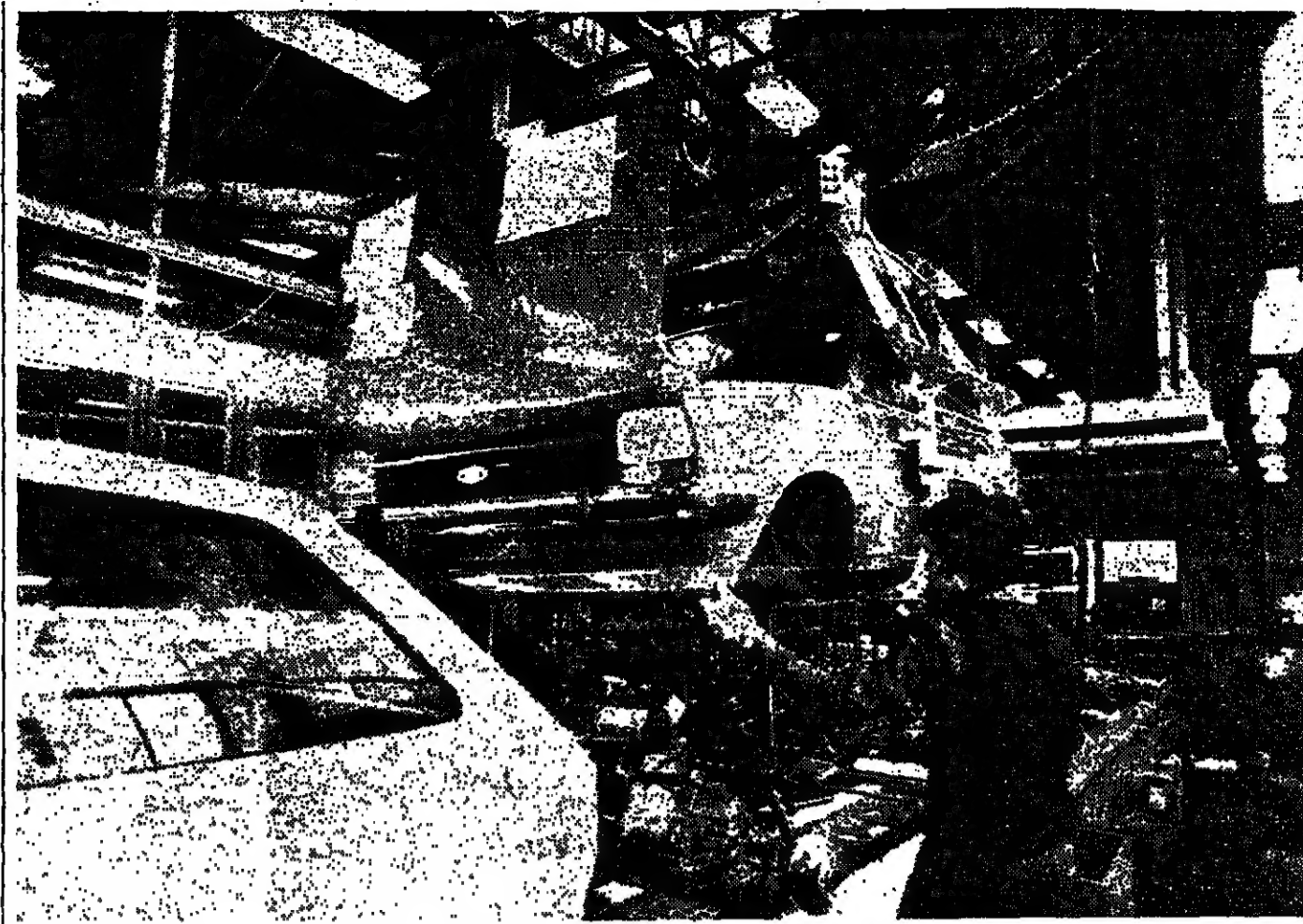
A psychiatric patient at appeal yesterday said that potentially 30,000 students and the social security extra £1m a year, concerns the way contributions to grants are treated in supplementary bene-
Mr. Atkinson, aged 21, a student at Lancaster, was awarded a summer vacation of amount was reduced an assumed vacation included in his grant over £2 a week.
Mr. Atkinson, who represented himself in the case, argued that he received full benefit when he was not receiving grants.
The court said that the grants are not supplementary benefits but are part of the social security system. It said that more than 30,000 students in 10 do not sit parental contri-

Royal visit postponed after boycott threat

A visit by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to London University's Institute of Education has been postponed after student threats of a boycott.
Members of the students' union plan to hold a rally on the institute's forecourt on March 1, when the Queen Mother, chancellor of the university, was due to open a new building.
Mr. Frederick James, president of the students' union, said yesterday that the protests were not aimed at the Queen Mother.
A general meeting of about 150 students was held at the institute's forecourt on Tuesday. The opening ceremony would be inappropriate in view of cuts which are to be made in the institute's budget.
"We let it be known we would boycott the ceremony and we collected 300 signatures for a petition asking that it should not be held. We are holding a teach-in against the cuts on February 25," Dr. William Taylor, the institute's director, said recently that economies might be necessary when the universities' annual grant was known.
He said yesterday: "The opening ceremony has been postponed until a date which has not yet been decided."

Ship-repair company fights state takeovers

The people involved in Bristol Channel Ship Repairs had no intention of abandoning it because of a vindictive political policy, Mr. Christopher Bailey, chairman of the company, said yesterday at the House of Lords hearing on the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill.
He was opening his submission on the possible hybridity of the Bill at the hearings before the Examiners of Private Bills in the Lords. But he made plain that the company was challenging the Government on a much wider basis: the entire government nationalization plan.
Speaking about the history of this company which had been founded by his grandfather in 1881, Mr. Bailey was overcome at one point. He spoke with emotion of how the company had come through slumps and shipping depressions but regained his composure as he launched into an attack on the Government.
All the people involved in the company were shareholders, he said. They did not intend to sell those shares and "nor do we intend to have them taken away from us by an illogical or ill conceived plan by the Government."
It was quite obvious that the civil servants were given a list of companies by their political masters and told "these companies are to be nationalized."
He believed it would be a miracle if the Bill was not hybrid when such a "monstrous" group of companies had been included in the list. Mr. Bailey said the matter was not "a mere technicality" but one of the greatest constitutional importance.
If the Bill is found to be hybrid, affecting different private interests unequally, a protracted procedure will have to be gone through before it can be passed by the Lords.



A Fiesta body shell being attached to an engine and gearbox at Ford's Dagenham factory.

Ford Fiesta challenge in 'mini' car market

The Ford Fiesta, the most important small car to be launched in Britain since the Mini nearly 18 years ago, goes on sale today. There are eight models, with prices starting at £1,856.
The Fiesta is the smallest car Ford has built and represents the company's first attempt to compete in the "mini" market. It is 11ft 8in long, has a rear third door and folding back seat, and uses a cross-mounted engine to drive the front wheels.
Ford expects the new car to take it to the top of the British market this year, ahead of the Leyland with potential sales of 65,000 this year and 75,000 in a full year, the Fiesta might raise Ford's market share from 25 per cent in 1976 to nearly 30 per cent.
The Fiesta is powered by 957cc and 1,117cc engines and offers three levels of trim and equipment. The 957 engine is available with high or low compression, the latter running on two-star fuel, more cheaply but with some loss of performance.
Ford says the Fiesta will be cheaper to run than its foreign rivals, with lower servicing and repair costs and group one insurance.
It will provide competition mainly for the recent series of small cars from abroad, such as the Fiat 127, Renault 5, Peugeot 104, Volkswagen Polo and Honda Civic. Ford hopes to take sales from the Leyland Minis, which has less space inside and no rear door but starts at about £270 less.
The Fiesta is assembled at Valencia in Spain, Saarlouis in Germany and Dagenham in Britain, with a combined capacity of half a million a year. It represents an investment of £400m, which includes the cost of building the Spanish factory.
British production will be about 100,000 cars a year, nearly a quarter for export mainly to the Netherlands and Scandinavia. Britain is also making components such as engine casings, radiators and carburetors for European plants.
The cheapest Fiesta is the 957 model at £1,856. The better equipped 957L is £2,079 and the 1,117L an extra £100. The 1,117S, a sporting model with more equipment and special suspension, costs £2,360 and at the top of the range are the luxury Ghia versions; the 957 at £2,657 and the 1,117 at £2,757.
A road test of the Fiesta 957L will appear in the motor-
ing column tomorrow.

In brief

Customs man's sentence cut

A six-year jail sentence on Charles Escott, a former customs officer, for his part in a drug-smuggling conspiracy was cut to three years by the Court of Appeal yesterday.
The court dismissed the appeal of Mr. Escott, aged 51, of The Crescent, Sandgate, Folkestone, against conviction of conspiring to import cannabis through Dover, where he worked.

'Life' for killing

Robert Sexton, aged 22, was sentenced at Carlisle Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment after pleading not guilty to murder but guilty to the manslaughter with diminished responsibility of Teresa Mattinson, aged 16.

Widow murder charge

Terence Lammie, aged 39, a chef, and Eileen Bailey, aged 40, both of Slough, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, pleaded not guilty at St Albans Crown Court yesterday to murdering Mrs Bertha Baridon, a widow, aged 91.

Sponsored cycle ride

Nearly 200 people will take part in a sponsored cycle ride from London to Filton, Wiltshire, on Saturday, in aid of the HMS Filton fund, set up to aid dependants of the 12 Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve men who died in the North Sea last year.

£500 murder reward

Bookmakers around Exmouth, Devon, yesterday offered a £500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killer of John ("Paddy") Gibbons, an Exmouth betting shop manager.

Gallantry award

Ronald Gray, aged 17, a Boys' Brigade member from Grimsby, has been awarded the brigade's diploma for gallant conduct, for saving a girl from drowning in the Humber at Cleethorpes last June.

Incapacity by industrial injury halved

The number of men incapacitated by industrial injury or one of the prescribed diseases has nearly halved in 10 years, from 71,000 in 1965 to 38,000 in 1975. There has also been a fall in industrial injury or disease for women, 11,000 of whom were incapacitated in 1965 and 7,000 in 1975.
The figures are included in a new table published today in the latest Social Security Statistics, an annual publication of the Department of Health and Social Security. The table shows that industrial injuries or diseases bear little relation to their age, but there is a peak for men between the ages of 35 and 44.
Other new tables give official estimates of claims of family income supplement and supplementary benefits. The figures are close to those estimated in a recent report of the National Consumer Council which showed that more than three million people failed to claim several means-tested benefits, at a saving to the Exchequer of at least £1m a day.
The tables show that 910,000 people, or quarter of the total, fail to claim the supplementary benefit for which they are eligible. The total includes 560,000 pensioners, 90,000 families where the head is unemployed, and 60,000 sick people.
About 22,000 families, a quarter of the total eligible, are estimated not claiming family income supplement. But few of those who receive the supplement get the full award, another new table shows. Of 50,000 families on December 30, 1975, only 12 per cent received the maximum amount of £7 for a one-child family, rising by 50p for each extra child.
Of 32,000 one-parent families receiving supplementary benefit, 13 per cent had maximum amounts, and those with only one child were rather more likely to have the maximum than families with two or more children. A tenth of two-parent families received the maximum award, but 12 per cent of families with one or two children received the top amount, compared with 8 per cent for larger families.

'Next generation of criminals already forming'

From Our Correspondent Llandudno
A warning about the next generation of criminals was given yesterday by Lord Lytton, aged 75, who has studied juvenile delinquency.
Already, he said, there were "hard-bitten professional burglars of eight and even weeny hoodlums of four." There was a significant lowering in the age of criminals, and more crimes were being committed by girls.
He told the annual conference of the National Association of Heads and Matrons of Assessment Centres, at Llandudno: "These are not the poor plundering the rich, but depraved individuals from an average section of the affluent society preying upon the same average section of the affluent society. They are the young entry for the rapidly expanding criminal community of the generation just ahead of us."
He blamed a lack of family discipline, not enough order in schools and a general decline in authority in Britain.
Dr. Harold Brooks, who felt he had no reason to live, was driven to drink by despair and it cost an elderly woman her life, it was alleged at Preston Crown Court, Lancashire.
After a 3.40 am car crash which led to the death of Mrs Ada Kershaw, aged 69, Dr. Brooks failed a breath test and was found to have 292 mg of alcohol in his blood, the court was told.
Dr. Brooks, aged 30, of Rhyl Avenue, Blackburn, admitted causing death by dangerous driving and driving with excess alcohol in his blood on September 13. He was jailed for 12 months and banned from driving for five years.
Mr. Simon Newton, for the prosecution, said that the doctor's hired car swerved into the path of another car on Lighthouse Lane, Preston. The driver of that car careened to the left, mounted the kerb and collided head on with another vehicle. Mrs Kershaw was trapped and died a week later.
Mr. Cecil Henriques for the defence, said Dr. Brooks would have to appear before the General Medical Council. He was anxious to rehabilitate himself.

Whitehall union complains of 'political' appointments

By Peter Hennessy
The trade union representing Whitehall information officers has complained to the Government about ministers appointing press spokesmen for political reasons from outside the ranks of the Civil Service.
Mr. William McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, wrote to Lord Peart, Lord Privy Seal and minister with day-to-day responsibility for the Civil Service, about "disturbing rumours" that further outside appointments were to be made. He requested an assurance that the recruitment of additional outsiders was not being considered. Such appointments had not always been successful in the past and had caused difficulties.
In reply, Lord Peart promised to direct the attention of ministers to the institution's complaint. But he declined to give the assurances Mr. McCall sought.
"Given the demanding requirements of senior information posts especially, and the close interest which my ministerial colleagues naturally take in these posts, I cannot rule out the possibility that occasional appointments may be necessary in order to ensure that the necessary combination of talents may be available within the service."
"In such cases there is no alternative but to look elsewhere. Similarly, the changing nature of some jobs and the way in which a minister may wish the work of his department to be presented will sometimes be additional factors to be taken into account in considering appointments," Lord Peart said.
The institution has requested full consultation before future senior information vacancies are filled from outside the career Civil Service. It also wants improved career planning and prospects for the information group generally.
About three hundred of the 1,700 members of the information group dual directly with press, radio and television. Of those, 26 fill posts at the grade of chief information officer (A) and above.

Jury see 'gun that killed Mr McWhirter'

The gun said to have been used to kill Mr. Ross McWhirter, the broadcaster, was shown to the Balcombe Street trial jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.
The weapon, a .357 Astra Magnum revolver, was recovered from the Balcombe Street siege flat, Mr. Brian Arnold, a Scotland Yard firearms expert said.
He was giving evidence at the trial in which four men are accused on 25 charges, including seven murders, various bomb attacks, and the kidnap of a couple in their Balcombe Street home in London.
Martin O'Connell, aged 25, Edward Butler, aged 28, Henry Duggan, aged 24, and Hugh Doherty, aged 25, have refused to plead.
Mr. Arnold produced a polythene bag which, he said, contained fragments of a bullet taken from Mr. McWhirter's body and two bullets found in the broadcaster's house at Enfield, London, after he had been gunned down on his doorstep.
Holding up the Astra Magnum revolver, Mr. Arnold said: "The two bullets and the bullet fragments were fired from this revolver."
He said five weapons were recovered from the Balcombe Street flat: two .357 Astra

Doctor on car death charge jailed

From Our Correspondent Preston
Dr. Harold Brooks, who felt he had no reason to live, was driven to drink by despair and it cost an elderly woman her life, it was alleged at Preston Crown Court, Lancashire.
After a 3.40 am car crash which led to the death of Mrs Ada Kershaw, aged 69, Dr. Brooks failed a breath test and was found to have 292 mg of alcohol in his blood, the court was told.
Dr. Brooks, aged 30, of Rhyl Avenue, Blackburn, admitted causing death by dangerous driving and driving with excess alcohol in his blood on September 13. He was jailed for 12 months and banned from driving for five years.
Mr. Simon Newton, for the prosecution, said that the doctor's hired car swerved into the path of another car on Lighthouse Lane, Preston. The driver of that car careened to the left, mounted the kerb and collided head on with another vehicle. Mrs Kershaw was trapped and died a week later.
Mr. Cecil Henriques for the defence, said Dr. Brooks would have to appear before the General Medical Council. He was anxious to rehabilitate himself.

Single-sentence plan for young offenders

By Peter Evans
Mr. Rees, Home Secretary, committed himself yesterday to a new custodial sentence for young adult offenders to replace the present system of single specific sentences to borstal training, detention centres, or imprisonment.
The Government proposes to introduce a custody and control order for offenders aged between 17 and 21. The change was recommended by the Advisory Council on the Penal System.
Mr. Rees emphasized in a parliamentary written reply that the economic climate made early changes unlikely. But a single sentence would give flexibility to the courts and administrators.
"This would not mean abandoning all classification of offenders," he said. "Nor would it imply acceptance of any particular solution of the problem of when and how to release offenders back into the community under supervision."
He was not sure about another of the advisory council's proposals: a supervision and control order, which was essentially an alternative to custody. There was not sufficient agreement about that idea, he said.

'School protest' call angers Tynemouth MP

Distribution of a leaflet urging pupils at Heston comprehensive school, Newcastle upon Tyne, to "fight the school system" is to be raised with Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, by Mr. Neville Trotter, Conservative MP for Tynemouth. He said the leaflet was under the name of "Socialist Worker Youth Movement."
In January last year, the police were called to the school when about 300 pupils, mainly girls, protested against a threat by the headmaster to strap unruly girls.

Answer to young jobless, Williams admits

Mr. Williams admitted that government knew how to stop unemployment among young people made yesterday. Williams, Secretary of Education and Science, said that 1,300 delegates, many unemployed, at Charter towards the end of the year, 19 people were too old to be wasted. "The increase in unemployment throughout the world, and it is or which we still answer," she said. "We are lucky enough to have a greater number in the past, but it's harder to get them." "1,000 young people each year with no work, and have been unemployed for a long time." "It is more emphasis on helping the child, she said, raining and job creation should provide a guarantee of opportunities for young people.
Those among the unemployed who found employment received little further education or training and the position was worse for girls than boys. Only a tenth of girls aged between 16 and 18 were released by their employers for further education, compared with two fifths of boys.
Mrs Williams appealed for more cooperation between educationists and industry. "It seems that for many people in education it is somehow demeaning to know anything about industry," she said.
"I cannot accept that this is right. Schools must learn about how industry works, how decisions are made and understand how and why things like the Bullock committee on industrial democracy came about."
Professor Bernard Crick, Professor of Politics at Birkbeck College, London University, said more schools should teach politics as part of a positive education for the future. "Schools should engage in political education, he said, because politics could not be avoided."

Fines instead of jail for demonstrator

During a clash last March between the police and marchers from Manchester in support of the Fight for the Right to Work campaign Robert Burdick, aged 26, called the police "capitalist pigs". It was stated at Middlesex Crown Court yesterday.
Allowing an appeal by Mr. Burdick of Nansen Street, Salford, Greater Manchester, against concurrent sentences of two months' imprisonment for assaulting two police constables and for threatening behaviour, Judge Martin, QC, said he failed to understand why Mr. Burdick regarded the police in that way.
"Why a policeman who works as hard as most people should be a capitalist pig is beyond my comprehension," he said.
Mr. Burdick was said by Lord Gifford his counsel, to have been unaware that the police had broken into the march to rearrest a man who had escaped.

Lord Bernstein sues over aerial photographs

Lord Bernstein, chairman of Granada Television, objected when aerial photographs were taken of his secluded country home, Mr. Justice Griffiths was told in the High Court yesterday.
Lord Bernstein, aged 78, who owns the 150-acre Coppings Farm at Leigh, near Tonbridge, Kent, is claiming damages for invasion of privacy against Skyviews and General Ltd, of Croydon Street, Leeds.
Mr. Charles Gray, for Lord Bernstein, said that the photographs, taken in 1974 with a telephoto lens from a Cessna aircraft, were offered for sale to Lord Bernstein, who thought that to take the photographs the company's aircraft must have flown over Coppings Farm. If that was so it was an actionable trespass, Mr. Gray added.
Among other things Lord Bernstein is seeking an order that the negatives and photographs should be delivered to him or destroyed.
Mr. Bill Grundy, the writer and broadcaster, who has worked extensively for Granada Television, gave evidence for Skyviews. He said there seemed "a certain irony" in Lord Bernstein suing a company for doing what he (Mr. Grundy) had been doing for a year on Lord Bernstein's behalf for Granada.
Mr. Grundy said he had spent months going by helicopter round Britain taking television film for a widely broadcast Granada series called The Land. The hearing continues today.

Couple accused

Amrit Kaur Gill, aged 44, and her husband, Jaginder Singh Gill, aged 48, a driver, of Curzon Street, Wolverhampton, were charged at Wolverhampton Magistrates Court yesterday with the murder last Sunday of their daughter, Charanjit Kaur Gill, aged 17.

'Sit-in' to continue

The occupation by 200 building workers of Ford's Lower Beach camp at Prestatyn, Clwyd, which began last Thursday, is to continue for at least three more days. The regional conciliation panel is to discuss the dispute in Manchester on Friday.

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ME NEWS

in Europe: Impact of Community law coming tide that is permeating most every aspect of life

Lord Denning
in 1974, Lord Denning of the impact of Community law on the legal system: "It is coming tide that is permeating most every aspect of life"



Lord Denning: True prophet.

of course, known that the effect in law is company law, and restrictive patent and trade marks, agriculture, transport, and tariffs. It was not perhaps appreciated that it would have on the British immigration and practice, on the to control foreign in this country (both flow from the Treaty provisions on the movement of labour a Community), on the of women and even on law and procedure. week, for instance, by Crown Court, try- apparently straightfor- of smuggling, was the argument that ce should not exist after its continued pre- the statute book con- EEC customs laws. In London the Marl- Street magistrate announced his inter- recommending that a working in Eng- id be deported after is on drugs offences, igation that he had to do so, because of freedom of movement EEC. It has taken a long many judges, magis- lawyers to appre- a how profound the Community law has realized the process tion was relatively less traumatic than ervers of the legal 73 expected. ular, the loss of reignty, an evidenced- imacy of Community national law, and the x of the Court of pean Communities in rg as the ultimate n all questions of in- on, created less resist- the judiciary than

might have been expected from such a conservative body. The acceptance of and adaptation to the Community dimension is not necessarily reflected in the number of cases that go from England or Scotland to the court in Luxembourg. In fact, the procedures by which national courts may ask the European court for an interpretation of Community laws or regulations has been used only a few times by British courts and other cases before the court in Luxembourg involving British parties have been few. The influence and authority of the court's decisions, however, are not limited to the parties involved in the case, but extend throughout the Community. Apart from the content of Community law, and court decisions on it, British judges and lawyers have also had to learn to understand a new approach to law. Community law is based on a Continental system. English lawyers trained in the common law approach (more so than their Scottish counterparts) have had some difficulty in adapting to the new way of thinking about the law, but those who have managed to do so have found it profitable. There is now a strong body of English lawyers specializing in Community legal matters. The effect of EEC membership on the English and, to a lesser extent, Scottish legal professions has been significant. Within the next few months the agreement is likely to be reached on the content of a draft EEC directive on the provision of lawyers' services, pursuant to the principle of freedom of establishment. It will allow British lawyers—barristers, solicitors and their Scottish counterparts—to appear in the courts of other member states of the Community, and provide some legal services not involving litigation in those countries. Community lawyers will have similar rights in Britain. When acting in other countries, a British lawyer will carry with him the mantle of his own rules of professional conduct, subject to the fundamental ethical principles of the host country. But that does not mean that he will be able to do everything in other Community states that he can do in Britain. He will be limited to doing the kind of work his counterpart can do; where the lawyer in the host country cannot, for instance, prepare certain formal documents, the British lawyer will likewise be limited. The directive will give a relatively small number of British lawyers the chance of expanding their practices in Europe. A much larger group has no such pretensions but is finding itself constantly having to advise clients on aspects of the law affected by the Community. Even after four years there are many lawyers who have little appreciation of Community law. The danger is that when advising their clients they will be unable to recognize the Community dimension of a case. The universities and professional bodies providing legal education have, on the whole, been slow to accept the importance of Community law. It is usually an optional course, and many institutions still do not include it in their curriculum, or have it only as a postgraduate option. That shortsighted approach is gradually becoming the exception rather than the rule, but it is still true to say that the study of Community law is grossly out of proportion to its importance. In the longer term, an aim of the Treaty of Rome is the harmonization of the laws of all Community countries. Some areas, bankruptcy for instance, have already seen considerable progress to that end, and it is inevitable that more and more fields of the law will become subject to that policy. Although its initial application will be in the economic field, harmonization is bound to affect many wider, and hitherto untouched, areas of the law. British law, its legal system and the profession have already been greatly affected by EEC membership. The process of adaptation to it will continue for many years.

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Most counties abandon lorry network plans

By Michael Bailly
Transport Correspondent

More than two thirds of the 54 county authorities in England and Wales have abandoned attempts to introduce lorry networks as recommended by the Heavy Commercial Vehicles (Controls and Regulations) Act, 1973, more familiarly known as the Dykes Act. That is disclosed in a survey published yesterday by the Freight Transport Association, on which the association comments: "The vast majority of local authorities now regard large-scale lorry routing as impractical without major road improvements." The Act required authorities to prepare plans by the beginning of last month, but according to the survey, carried out by the FTA in collaboration with the authorities, most have had to settle for small-scale local reconstruction, thus conforming with the letter of the Act. Lorry-route networks seem to have gone the same way as those proposed for the country as a whole and for Greater London: they have been postponed indefinitely, if not abandoned. The association says: "Only in 17 cases does the county

network still feature as a firm or unrevoked plan, and of these only one, in the county of Kent, has survived all the public participation stages to emerge as a finalized county advisory route network. "It is still, however, qualified by the realistic statement that it will make little difference to what roads lorries use because they have to go off the recommended routes to make collections and deliveries." At the other extreme, the industrial Midlands area has concluded that when there is already too much lorry road capacity for the vastly increased concentrations of lorry traffic any attempt to channel them only to particular routes would only add to costs with no environmental benefit—perhaps the reverse. While objecting to piecemeal approach to lorry management brought about by the Act in the absence of any national system (different weight and measurement restrictions being adopted by different counties for example), the FTA, representing the transport interest of industry and commerce, concludes that the Act has brought about much heart-searching and a close dialogue between industry and authorities.

New peace formula may end BBC journalists' strike

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Staff

Hopes rose late last night that a call for a four-day strike by BBC television and radio journalists will be averted. After 10 hours of talks under the aegis of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), the two sides emerged with proposals for a possible solution that were acceptable to the BBC and the Association of Broadcasting Staffs, but which the National Union of Journalists will consider further today. An unofficial anti-strike committee met Mr Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the NUJ, yesterday morning and told him there was little support for a strike in London. Mr Morgan addressed a meeting of 150 members of four BBC chapels (branches) in London, but they voted strongly for a motion demanding the strike call. Chapel leaders decided to call on Mr Morgan to urge the union's emergency committee to overturn the strike call. The dispute is over the suspension of a Radio Sheffield producer who obeyed a union instruction not to handle material from non-professional

journalists. Mr Morgan said yesterday: "To settle, we must have the reinstatement of this man. I believe the solution lies at local level." Warning to paper: The Newspaper Society, which represents the publishers of provincial newspapers, threatened to expel the management of one of its member newspapers over the closed-shop issue. Last month the NUJ and the Ilford Recorder announced the first post-entry closed-shop agreement. The Essex newspaper's proprietors are listed as South Essex Recorders Ltd, which is owned by the Home Counties Newspapers group. It was not clear from the wording of a resolution passed by the Newspaper Society which management was affected. It said: "This council strongly deplores the apparent breach of the Newspaper Society's policy by the Ilford Recorder and particularly the manner of its execution." The council resolves that the management of the Ilford Recorder should show by February 23 why the council should not exercise its power to terminate their membership."

WEST EUROPE

Oslo urged to 'keep cool' over spy case

Oslo, Feb 1.—Four days after the arrest of a Foreign Ministry clerk as an alleged Soviet spy and the subsequent expulsion of six Soviet officials, the Norwegian Government was urged today to "keep its head cool" over the incident. The advice came from Mr Tor Ofstad, the Labour Party chairman of the Storting's foreign relations committee during a debate on foreign policy. Norway and the Soviet Union had still to settle their differences over the Barents Sea borderline, he pointed out. "The unravelling of the spy affair came as a shock and did not contribute to improve the atmosphere between Norway and the Soviet Union," he said. Last week, Miss Gunvor Gokvik, 64, was arrested while having an allegedly secret meeting with two Soviet Embassy officials in an Oslo suburb. The two officials, three trade delegates and the correspondent of the Tas news agency were ordered to leave. Both countries are also involved in bilateral talks about fishing rights since declaring 200-mile economic zones off their coasts. Mr Ofstad termed the espionage affair "a striking violation of good neighbour relations". The police have indicated that investigations involving Miss Gokvik will take months and no formal charge or trial can be expected until early autumn, he announced today that she will be tried before a special treason court of seven members without a jury. Last time such a court was set up was for the trial three years ago of five Israeli agents who killed a Moroccan waiter at Lillehammer. Miss Gokvik served for 10 years at the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow as confidential secretary of the ambassador before returning to the Foreign Ministry here. The expulsion of embassy officials and trade officials suggests both military and industrial espionage.—AP.

'Escaped' prisoners found hiding in attic of Spanish jail

From William Chislett
Madrid, Feb 1

Five prisoners, including three political ones, who were reported to have escaped from Basuri prison, near Bilbao, six weeks ago have been caught in the prison, it was learnt in Madrid today. The prisoners were discovered last night in the prison attic where they had been hiding since December 10, the day their escape was reported. Their discovery has caused embarrassment to the prison authorities and relief to the police, who searched the Basque country for them. Two of the prisoners, José Ignacio Aramallo Aguirre and Francisco Arana Arrizabalaga, were imprisoned for activities in connexion with the Basque separatist organisation ETA. Pedro Martinez de Lardizaga is said to be a member of the Reconstituted Spanish Communist Party. The other two were sentenced for common offences. At the time of their "escape" it was thought that they had climbed down a rope which was found hanging from the prison roof. Prison authorities were today trying to work out how the five managed to survive for so long undetected in the attic. Undoubtedly they received food from other prisoners. Newspapers gave prominence today to pictures of King Juan Carlos and Lieutenant-General Milans de Bosch, head of the Armoured Division, smiling together. This effectively refutes reports of dissension.

There have been unconfirmed reports that several senior military men, including General de Bosch, have criticised the Government's handling of the recent wave of political violence. The generals are believed to be in favour of a more hard-line policy. The police are continuing widespread arrests in connexion with the violence. In Barcelona they have arrested 46 members of the Iberian Anarchist Federation who were holding a meeting. The police said they had also seized 9lb of explosives, slow fuses and detonators. In San Sebastian, the police discovered an arms cache and military uniforms. They arrested four men who were later released by magistrates. The right-wing Anti-ETA organisation (ATE) and the Warriors of Christ the King are known to have been active in this area. Four Italians, said to have connections with Italian neo-fascist organisations, have been arrested, it was learnt today. One of them, Mario Pozzan, is wanted in connexion with the 1969 bomb explosion in a Milan bank which killed 16 people. The four are expected to be expelled from Spain. The Cabinet discussed law and order problems at a short meeting today. Spain reestablished full relations with Poland yesterday. Relations were reestablished last week with Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and it is reliably reported that the Soviet Union is soon to have an ambassador in Madrid.

East Germany accused of violating visitors' pact

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Feb 1

The West Berlin Senate accused East Germany today of violating the 1971 accord regulating visits by West Berliners to the East and demanded that it should honour this agreement. According to a Senate spokesman, some 200 West Berliners were in January either turned back at the East German checkpoints, though in possession of valid visitors' permits, or were refused permits on application. Out of the 200 refused entry, 153 had moved from East Germany to the West legally, while

the rest had relations in East Germany seeking to be reunited with their families in the West. Herr Gerhard Kunze, the Senate representative, reminded the East German Foreign Ministry of East Germany's verbal statement at the time the agreement was signed that only persons who had committed criminal offences according to East German laws would not be allowed to enter East Germany, adding that none of the persons turned back came under this category. Dr Joachim Mitzdank, of the East German Foreign Ministry, rejected the accusations.

Jail break that would have shocked a nation foiled

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 1

As newsworthy as many of the recent escapes from prison in Italy was an attempt last night that failed. Four men in Latina jail, two of them serving life sentences for the murder of a girl during a sexual orgy, surrendered after holding a guard hostage for four hours. Angelo Izzo and Gianni Gulso, both from prosperous Rome families, had been found guilty of one of the most disgusting murders of recent years. They held two girls captive in a villa at Circeo and tortured them

both before murdering one. The other girl escaped only because they thought she was dead. The crime had disgusting undertones not only of sexual perversion but of class hatred and of violence marked by extreme right-wing views. Had their escape succeeded, the outcry from public opinion would certainly have been greater than that which followed the many recent escapes by people accused of crimes with a political background. Their original effort to reach the main gate of the prison was spotted and the alarm raised.

Italian kidnaps in January a monthly record

Rome, Feb 1.—Italian kidnap gangs seized two victims last night, bringing to 11 the number abducted in January. This was a record for one month. The latest hostages are Signorina Vicenza Grillo, aged 20, the owner of a leather goods factory near Bari, and Signor Mario Osini, aged 38, a Milan industrialist who was seized from a farm near Florence. A few hours later another industrialist, Signor Luigi Milani, aged 64, was released by his kidnappers in Milan after 14 weeks in captivity. An undisclosed ransom had been paid.—AP.

Dutch inquiry into war crimes visits Russia

Amsterdam, Feb 1.—Four Dutch investigators left today for Moscow to seek evidence on war crimes alleged to have been committed in Poland and the Soviet Union by Pieter Menten, a Dutch air collector. Mr Menten, aged 79 and a diabetic, is being held in a prison hospital near The Hague. He has denied allegations of involvement in mass Nazi killings of Jews in 1941 in two villages near Lvov, now part of the Soviet Union. No charges have yet been formally laid against Mr Menten, who was expelled from Switzerland in December.—Reuter.

Italy invites tenders to lift poison cargo in Adriatic

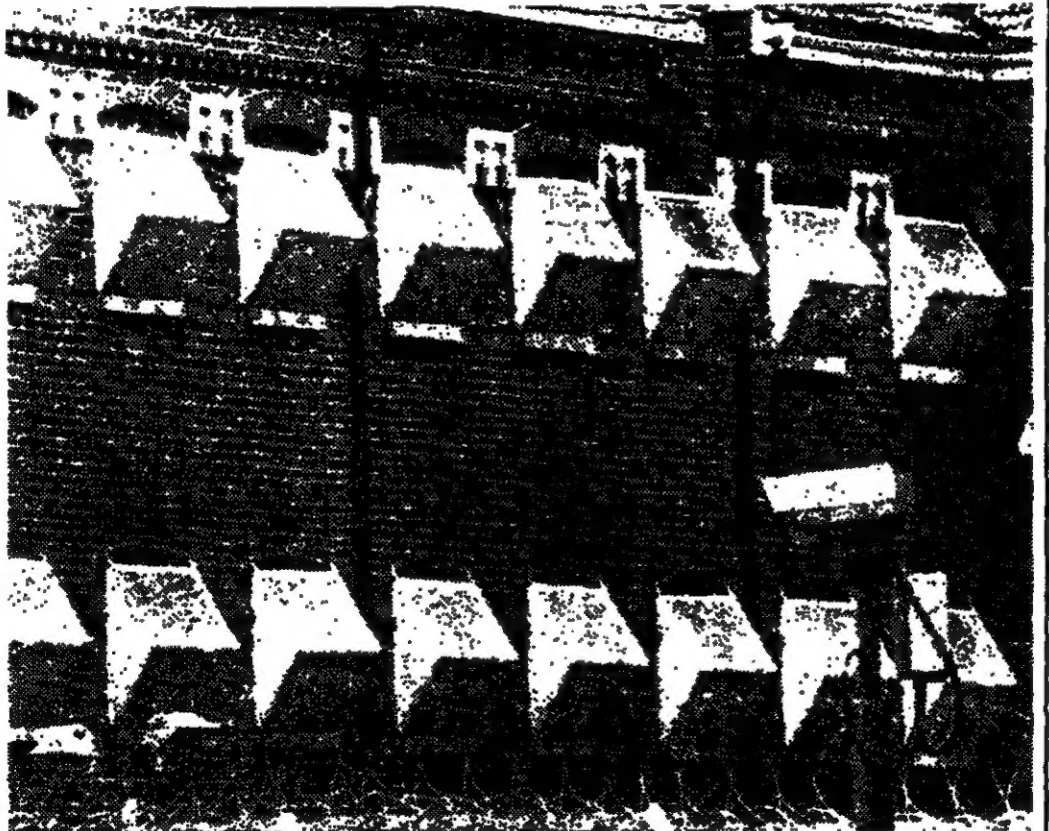
From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Feb 1

The Italian Government has decided to take action to prevent the potentially disastrous consequences of leakage of the cargo of lead tetramethyl and lead tetraethyl in the Yugoslav motor vessel Cava, which sank off the coast near Oranaro in July, 1974. The Ministry for the Merchant Navy announced today that tenders would be invited from Italian and foreign firms to bring the cargo to the surface. The aim would be to empty the holds in the shortest possible time. The Government has spent an expenditure of 10,000m lire (about £7m) but insists that such expenditure does not mean abandoning claims to payment of damages or to contributions from international bodies combating pollution of the seas. The Socialist and Republican trade union confederation, UIL, today declared that the economic and social consequences of leakage of the cargo would be "disastrous" and widespread. It accused the Government of dilatoriness in tackling the problem.

to socialism 1: Communists ty with Labour Party en as crucial e on way to power

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to national executives, trades councils and the TUC, to achieve mass action on immediate questions, and for democratic advance. The document speaks of the need for a broad democratic alliance of the various sections and groups which should be ranged against the monopoly capitalists, including the working class, small enterprises, the trade unions and the Labour and Communist parties. A left government, it says, should respect the verdict of the electors and stand down if defeated in an election. A left-wing coup to reverse such a verdict was out of the question. In a Britain moving towards socialism, involving the abolition of the City, the House of Lords and the monarchy, the real danger of a counter-revolution from the right, and in such an event, a left government should have no hesitation in using force to defeat it. Setting out the next stages towards socialism, the document says, "the firm must be nationalized, with drastic controls over the investment, production and employment of those remaining private. On extending democracy, MPs must win greater control over the executive with provision for their recall. Voting should be by proportional representation. The House of Lords must be abolished and democratic changes are vital in the armed forces. The unions, independent of government, should have an important role in fighting attacks from the right. Workers elected directly and those appointed by the TUC and public bodies should comprise a majority on boards of managers of nationalized concerns. In the remaining private sector, the party is against workers' participation, "which would be disguised class collaboration". Monopoly newspaper groups would be broken up with no one owning more than one daily or Sunday paper. Newspaper and ink firms should be nationalized and the BBC and IBA controlled democratically. Britain should withdraw from Nato which, together with the Warsaw Pact, should be replaced by an all-inclusive European security system. In a socialist Britain, the draft sees Parliament as the sovereign body, with fully democratic control of the Cabinet by the parliamentary majority, the Commons as the sole legislative body, and elected parliaments for Scotland and Wales guaranteed. Next: International Socialists
Leading article, page 17



The controversial screens over cell windows at Wormwood Scrubs.

No control unit at jail, Home Office says

By Stewart Tendler
Home Affairs Reporter

The Home Office yesterday denied that control units, cells designed to control difficult prisoners using sensory deprivation methods, have been established at a London prison. A control unit at Wakefield prison was closed two years ago after the system had been criticized. But Crimmon, a penal reform group, yesterday

gave the Home Office photographic evidence which they said showed that a unit had been opened at Wormwood Scrubs. The group obtained photographs of screens across windows at the prison which, they maintained, were evidence of the unit's presence. The Home Office said no units were in use at any British prison, and the screens at the Scrubs were there to stop prisoners

passing contraband from one cell to another. Prisoners would not be kept in such cells permanently and they would spend part of the day in other parts of the prison. With the Crimmon departure yesterday was Walter Probyn who was in one of the control unit cells for part of his sentence. He said: "The units deprive prisoners of natural light, sound and contact and destroy the will to live."

Move to halt pop group articles rejected by judge

A move by an author to ban The Sun from publishing further instalments of a series on Abba, the Swedish pop group, was rejected by Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, in the High Court yesterday. He said: "It is a serious matter to halt a newspaper which is already composing tomorrow's issue." A temporary ban was sought by Mr Harold Edgington, of Ronalds Road, Highbury, London, author of a book about Abba, which is due to be published on February 10. He is alleging that The Sun infringed his copyright in the book. Sir Robert said: "The balance of convenience quite clearly lies on the side of refusing the injunction and leaving the plaintiff to seek his remedy in damages." Mr Edgington alleges that The Sun used a synopsis of his book for the series.

Ten unions join to fight spending cuts in Essex

By our Labour Staff

Ten trade unions have decided to join in resisting cuts in jobs and services in Essex due to restrictions on spending. They have established a joint committee and plan a rally and picket at County Hall, Chelmsford, on March 1, when the county council will set the rate precept for the coming financial year. Industrial action by some of the unions is regarded as inevitable, but no decision has been made about the timing or scale. The committee is planning 12 campaign meetings in Essex towns before March 1. On April 1 the National and Local Gov-

ernment Officers' Association begins a national overtime ban in protest at the cuts. Action closes class: Action by members of the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers in protest against the effects of public spending cuts began today yesterday (our Bristol Correspondent writes). Thirty-three children, aged 12 and 13, who attend Writhlington Comprehensive School, Radstock, Avon, were given the day off because the headmaster was unable to find a supply teacher to replace an absent member of the staff.

New radio station

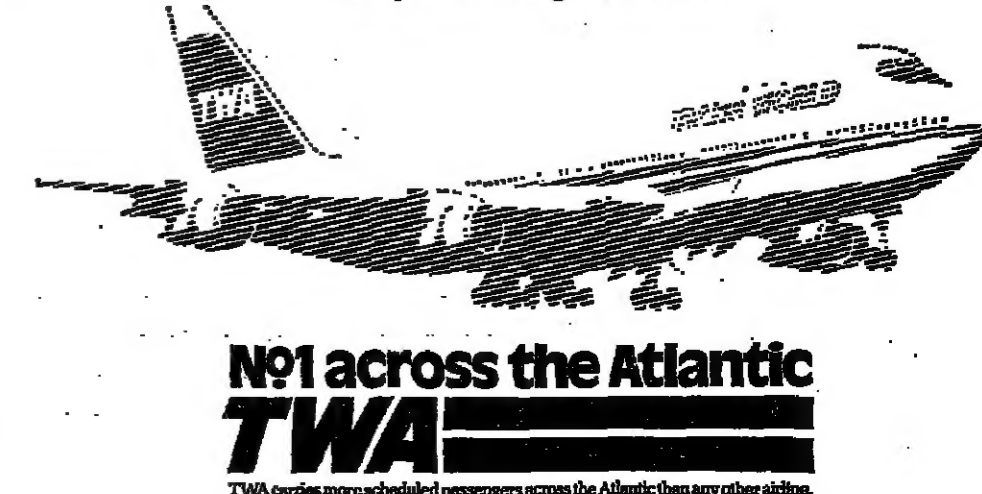
A new Post Office radio station, Hastings Radio, at Fairlight, East Sussex, has been brought into service in a plan to improve communications for shipping off the South Coast.

Bus crashes into river

Twelve passengers escaped with slight injuries when a bus crashed down a 15ft drop into the river Leen, at Lenton, Nottingham, yesterday.

TWA's non-stop 747 to Chicago.

Leaves London at 12.30, arrives 15.05.
Mon. Fri. Sat. Sun.
Call your travel agent, or TWA.



No1 across the Atlantic
TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.

Botswana says
Rhodesia
Egypt asks Europe to
involve itself closely
Geneva conference

Egypt asks Europe to involve itself closely

Robert Fisk
Feb 1
The eve of his visit to the East, Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has been treated to a police escort from his Arab hosts.

The first stop on Dr Waldheim's tour, it is said, is to the Geneva peace conference, while the Syrian Government is issuing warnings of the consequences of any agreement over the Middle East.

Mr Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, who is politically strategic in appeal for European aid at Geneva, in a radio address to the Middle East, he said that the European powers at their own ideas of Israel settlement and arm to avoid "a mere" to whatever steps and Russia take.

Mr Fahmy, who with President Sadat will meet Dr Waldheim tomorrow, did not say his words were meant to be followed immediately by the formation of working groups to concentrate on local issues, including the Golan Heights and Sinai.

Dr Waldheim emphasized that his activities had been well coordinated with the efforts of Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, who begins a similar Middle East tour in the middle of the month.

Nicosia: Jordan has agreed to allow Palestinian guerrillas to re-enter the country and resume "limited" operations against Israel for the first time since King Hussein expelled them in 1970, the Kuwait newspaper *Al-Sayassa* reported today.

Qatar radio quoted the newspaper as saying that the first unit of guerrillas belonging to the Syrian-backed PLO, which had entered Jordan recently, it would operate in coordination with the Jordan Army.

Moscow: Mr Alexei Kossygin, Soviet Prime Minister, spoke firmly in favour of Israel's right to exist at a dinner tonight in honour of Mr Sadam Hussein Takriti, Vice-President of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command, whose Government is among Israel's fiercest opponents.

"There will be no peace in the Middle East," Mr Kossygin said, "so long as the right to an independent existence of all states involved in the conflict has not been guaranteed."

City digs way out of its snow blanket

Buffalo, New York, Feb 1.—Buffalo, turned into what seemed like an outpost of the North Pole by the worst blizzard in its history, started digging out today after several days of howling winds and blinding snowstorms.

As the blizzard subsided, the mayor declared a state of emergency to keep all motorists off the roads, and snowploughs manned by city employees and 500 National Guardsmen started removing 25ft deep snow drifts.

A record 68in of snow fell in January on this city of 500,000 people close to the Canadian border. Buffalo seemed to disappear under a white blanket. As the snowploughs started work, it resembled a ghost town. Few vehicles were on the streets and most businesses stayed closed.

In other parts of the United States, the worst winter on record continued to take its toll. Unofficial estimates put the number of deaths at about 75—including eight people found in snow-trapped cars in Buffalo over the weekend—and up to two million people have been laid off from work.

Temperatures dipped to about -2°C across north Florida early today, causing yet more damage to the area's fruit and winter vegetable crop.

The National Weather Service said the intense low pressure centre over Quebec, which had caused most of the bad weather during the weekend, was finally weakening. Snow falling over that Canadian province and northern New York state would diminish later in the day.

A gradual thaw which started today in Ohio was threatening to bring new dangers from ice and floods. The Coast Guard said that a fast thaw could send great chunks of ice crashing into barges craped in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, causing them to break up and spill their cargoes. This in turn could cause serious pollution.

In Washington the House of Representatives today overwhelmingly approved President Carter's emergency plan to supply natural gas to heat homes and hospitals hit by the freeze.

The Senate approved an emergency Natural Gas Bill last night, but must now take action on the House Bill—passed by 367 votes to 52—which contains a price formula not in the Senate measure.

In Pennsylvania, officials ordered 60 per cent of the state's schools to reopen. Schools heated by gas will remain closed.—Reuter.



President Carter welcoming Vice-President Mondale on his return from his tour of Europe and Japan yesterday. With them is Mrs Mondale.

Man who twice plotted to kill Shah freed

Teheran, Feb 1.—A man convicted twice for plotting to kill the Shah received his second pardon today when he and 65 other prisoners were released on condition that they renounce terrorism.

Like 58 others freed last month they were pardoned to mark the fifth anniversary of the Pahlavi dynasty, authorities at Ghazir Prison told a news conference attended by the former prisoners.

The group was made up mostly of members of an Islamic Marxist group that has been blamed for the deaths of American soldiers and for bombings in Teheran. It also included three men sentenced to life imprisonment for the 1964 assassination of Hassan-Ali Mansour, the Prime Minister, a crime for which four people were executed.

Among those who told reporters that he had reformed was Manuchehr Moghadam Salimi. He was convicted in 1967 of involvement in a plot to kill the Shah. Mr Salimi was arrested after an imperial guard had opened fire on the monarch, who escaped harm.

After three years' imprisonment, Mr Salimi was pardoned and released. He told reporters today that he later joined a communist group and took part in another plot to kill the Shah and Khomeini. He was released after an international film festival in Iran in 1974. The plot was not carried out and Mr Salimi said he had now assured the authorities that he would not revert to terrorism.

Seven women were among those released. Six wore veils and refused to answer questions. The other, Mina Gorjani, a 25-year-old graduate of Teheran University, said she joined the Islamic Marxist group before it was blamed for the assassination of three American civilian defence contractors last August.

She told reporters that she had no memory of the plot when she joined. She now realized her mistakes, and "will never get involved with them again."

In reply to a reporter's question, a young man identified as Ali Shamsavari said that he had not been tortured nor interrogated round the clock. He was the only one willing to answer the questions.

Amnesty International has accused Iran of the systematic torture of prisoners. Today, the Teheran newspaper *Kayhan* said in a leading article that the Shah had ordered the practice to be abandoned.—A.P.

Police fire gas at students

Feb 1.—Israeli police today fired tear gas at Arab high school students on strike in Nabulus, town on the occupied West Bank.

Students stoned others to enter the school demonstration was in the 400 Arabs held on prison on security arrest said last week. The strike ended a night of rioting against the occupation, but spokesmen for the students said they did not expect an official announcement.

Interior portfolio in Cairo taken over by Premier

Cairo, Feb 1.—M Mamdouh Salem, the Prime Minister, will take additional charge of the Interior Ministry in a Government reshuffle which follows the food price riots last month, the newspaper *Al-Masara* said today.

Mr Salem was Interior Minister before becoming Prime Minister in 1975.

The report said President Sadat planned five ministerial changes in the limited reshuffle. An announcement is expected within 24 hours.

The newspaper reported that Mr Abdul Moneim al-Sawi, deputy Speaker of the People's Assembly, was expected to become Information Minister and that the feminist leader, Mrs Aziza Hussein, would take over the Social Affairs Ministry.

Other changes would involve splitting the Irrigation and Agriculture portfolio, with Mr Ibrahim Saad becoming responsible for Agriculture, the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation would also be split, with Mr Abdul-Fattah Abdallah taking over Civil Aviation.

The Middle East News Agency said President Sadat will address the people on Thursday on the problems facing the country since the riots.—Reuter.

Snake-like monster in Soviet lake

Moscow, Feb 1.—Plans are being made for a student expedition to investigate the reported sighting of a huge, snake-like monster in the remote Lake Kok-Kol in Soviet Kazakhstan, a scientist involved in the project said today.

Dr Sergei Kumov, a biologist, said two students from Moscow University's biology faculty had approached him for advice.

Unlike other scientists, he was not treating the report sceptically. Scientists had a duty to search for creatures at present unknown to the world of science, he said.

Interest in the possibility that the Loch Ness monster could have a Soviet cousin was aroused at the weekend by the newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, which printed a letter from Mr Anatoly Pecherak, a geographer, who said he and his son had seen it in the summer of 1975.

The creature had a body 50ft long and a head over 6ft in length, he said.

Speaking on the telephone today from his Moscow home, Dr Kumov said Lake Kok-Kol was considerably smaller than Loch Ness, perhaps no more than two miles long with several deep depressions.

Dr Kumov said he had compiled a large archive on the Loch Ness monster and collected numerous letters from people in the Soviet Union who claimed to have seen such creatures in Yakutia and Kamchatka.—Reuter.

Supply dispute led to Khmer Rouge massacre of 31 Thais

Bangkok, Feb 1.—Khmer Rouge soldiers massacred 31 people and burnt four hamlets at Aranyaprathet district in Thailand on Saturday because a Thai villager failed to deliver supplies they had already paid for.

The Cambodians were angry and became menacing. At about 3 pm on Friday a small band of Khmer Rouge soldiers went to Nong Doh village, one of the four hamlets, and was reported to have told the villagers that "if our supplies are not delivered before six o'clock or our money refunded, we will act."

The transaction apparently involved cattle that the middleman should have bought from border villages.

A Nong Doh villager immediately went to the police station near by to report the presence of Khmer soldiers. But at the time with other duties, the score of policemen took note of the matter and postponed a visit to the hamlet.

About 9 pm, while villagers of the four hamlets were asleep, some 400 to 500 Cambodian soldiers attacked in five groups, four groups attacked the villages and a fifth was instructed to destroy the police station.

Then the massacre occurred. Journalists arrived at the scene some hours later and found bodies of women and children with their throats cut, dead cattle and burnt houses.

The Cambodian radio has so far remained silent over the incident.

Thailand has sent a strongly worded note to Cambodia protesting against the attack. Foreign Ministry sources said in Bangkok today.

The note said that the raid was "inhuman and in serious breach of civilized law and morality." Unarmed villagers had been murdered in "flagrant violation of Thai national sovereignty and territorial integrity." It branded the "unprecedented savagery displayed by the attacking Cambodian forces."

Radio station closed: An Army radio station in Thailand was today abruptly closed by the

Ethiopia to step up war against secessionists

Gondar, Ethiopia, Feb 1.—Arms and supplies were being flown into this provincial capital today as part of a continuing effort to cope with anti-government forces in the north-east of the country.

Units of the right-wing Ethiopian Democratic Union (EDU), the Marxist Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) and secessionist guerrillas from the neighbouring province of Eritrea have been harassing government forces in the province of Begemdir and Simlen for several weeks.

An Ethiopian Airlines aircraft unloaded more than 100 new rifles, complete with plastic wrappers, at the airport 10 miles south of the ancient city today. Police and soldiers were there in force, some unloading other supplies including food from trailers.

The aircraft returned immediately to Addis Ababa, where a number of police were waiting with equipment beside laden trucks.

Most of the guerrilla activity in the province has been on the border with Sudan, at least 85 miles to the west of Gondar.

Extra troops and police were camping out in the headquarters of the 8th Infantry Brigade just outside Gondar, but there was little evidence of a heavy military presence inside the city.

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Silver Jubilee



February issue of *The Illustrated London News* contains special features commemorating the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, including articles by Philip Howard and Margaret Laing, and many colour pictures.

Book withdrawn in libel case over African leader

By Philip Howard
The book was entitled *South Africa—A Skunk Among Nations*, and written by Mr L. E. S. de Villiers, the Deputy Secretary for Information in the South African Government.

Mr Sobukwe was a lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand and president of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa. He was imprisoned on the day of Sharpeville, March 21, 1960, and served a prison sentence of three years. He was held for a further six years on Robben Island under a special amendment of the Suppression of Communism Act.

He has qualified as a solicitor, and practised under a banning order confining him to Kimberley. He is 53.

Premier killed by 'pilot error'

Belgrade, Feb 1.—Pilot error is believed to have caused the air crash near Sarajevo in which Mr Dzemal Bijedic, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, was killed two weeks ago.

A government commission of inquiry said the aircraft was flying considerably faster and lower than allowed in the procedure for landing at Sarajevo airport.

Nuclear plea rejected

Brasilia, Feb 1.—The Brazilian Government has rejected an American proposal to suspend the agreement under which the United States will supply Brazil with equipment and technology for a nuclear reactor.

Kennedy investigation

Washington, Feb 1.—The United States House rules committee has agreed to a two-month extension of congressional investigation into the assassinations of former President Kennedy and Dr Martin Luther King.

General's civilians

Lome, Feb 1.—General Eyadema, President of Togo, has replaced six ministers in his Cabinet leaving himself as the only military man in the Government.

British climber killed

Medford, Feb 1.—A British teacher, Ann War, aged 27, was killed and another Briton, Joan Samson, aged 37, seriously injured in a climbing accident on Popocatepetl mountain.

Pakistan ban on communist publication

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, Feb 1
The government of the North West Frontier province has banned the Urdu book *Red Flag* published by the Communist Party, it was reported today.

It was alleged that the book incited people to revolt against the Government.

The Communist Party was banned by the Pakistan Government in the early 1950s, but it has apparently continued to operate underground.

A special court at Karachi has sentenced a former member of the Sind provincial assembly, Syed Saeed Hasan, to five years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of setting a government bus on fire.

Mr Saeed Hasan was arrested with several other people in December, 1975, during a by-election riot in Karachi. He was elected as a member of the ruling People's Party but he later left the party ranks. Nine other people received similar sentences.

Teng comeback delayed by mayor's doubts

Peking, Feb 1.—Members of the Chinese Politburo who have reservations about rehabilitating Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the purged moderate leader, included the mayor of Peking, a well-informed source said today.

The crucial problem exercising the 16 members of the Politburo in preparing the way for Mr Teng's return was "the saving of Mao's face," the source added.

It was Mao Tse-tung who officially instigated the campaign against Mr Teng, which culminated last April with Teng's dismissal from the powerful Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Teng reportedly completed his "self-criticism" last December, clearing the way for his return. A reliable analyst said the source's account helped explain why Mr Teng has not already been rehabilitated.—Reuter.

Women guerrillas die

Buenos Aires, Feb 1.—Five left-wing guerrillas including three women, were killed today in a gun battle with security forces in a western suburb here.

Bukovsky study

Zurich, Feb 1.—Mr Vladimir Bukovsky, the exiled Soviet dissident, will study biology at Cambridge University in the autumn term, a friend said here.

Day without news

Athens, Feb 1.—Greece was without newspapers today. Workers went on strike in protest against the attack by three unknown assailants on a journalist noted for his critical reports on right-wing activities.

Soviet earthquake

Moscow, Feb 1.—Violent earth tremors yesterday caused damage in Isfara, Tadzhikistan, close to the epicentre.

Evel Knievel hurt

Chicago, Feb 1.—Evel Knievel, the stunt man, fractured his collarbone in a crash during a practice run for his planned motor cycle leap over a pool of sharks.

TWA. Two flights a day to New York.

At 12.00 (747) and 17.00.
Call your travel agent or TWA.



No1 across the Atlantic

TWA

TWA carries more scheduled passengers across the Atlantic than any other airline.

The new Ford Fiesta



Oh what a beautiful baby!



Fiesta S with optional alloy wheels, head restraints and radio at extra cost.

ivan

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مكتبة الأمل

Never has so much advanced engineering gone into a small car

We believe that advanced engineering should make a car work better without making it more complicated and expensive to maintain. Because the simpler a car is, the less it costs to own.

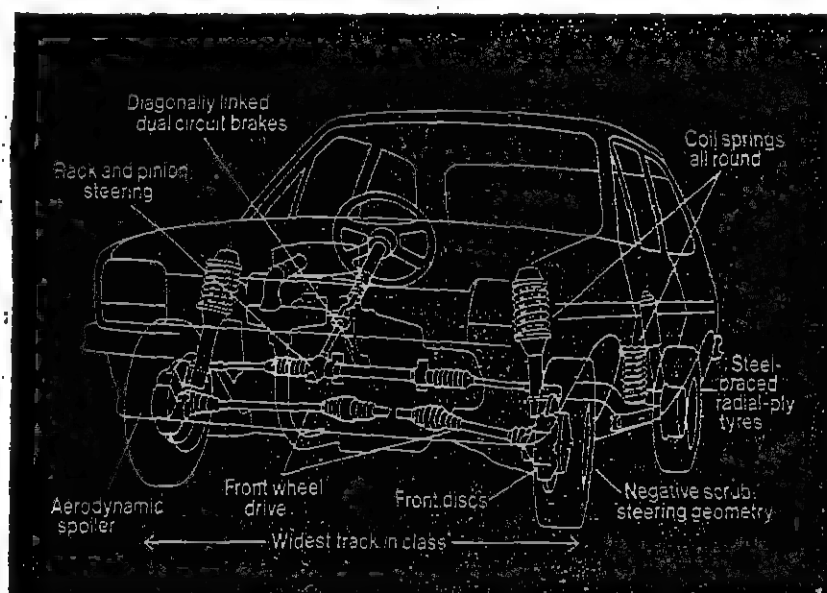
That's the thinking behind the new Ford Fiesta.

It's a three door hatch-back with folding rear seats, a transverse engine and front wheel drive.

In fact it combines all the best features of all small cars, in just one car: safe handling, a surprising amount of space and remarkable economy.

Safe, decisive handling

The steering has a built in safety feature called Negative Scrub Geometry. It helps to counteract a car's natural tendency to swerve one way or the other under adverse braking conditions, so it helps you stop in a straight line in emergencies. That means that if a front tyre blows out, or if you have to make a violent stop on a wet road, the Fiesta is much easier to control.



Some of the Fiesta's safety features.

The brakes are dual circuit with discs at the front. It's a *diagonally linked* system, so if one circuit should fail, you still have braking at both ends of the car.

Cornering? The Fiesta has the widest track in its class, with coil springs all round and steel-braced radial ply tyres. The steering is rack and pinion, the simplest, most direct system there is. And that spoiler under the front bumper creates down-forces that increase stability, especially at high speed.

The gearbox lives up to Ford's reputation for light, quick and precise changes, a real achievement with a front wheel drive car.

And there's a choice of engines: 950 cc (40 DIN bhp) which uses two star petrol for extra economy, 950 cc (45 DIN bhp) and 1100 cc (53 DIN bhp).

The Fiesta is nippy in traffic and a decisive overtaker on the open road. Performance and economy figures are listed in the panel below.

Engine size (cc)	Max. Speed (mph)*	DIN Fuel Consumption (mpg)*	FIESTA PRICES	
950 (40 DIN bhp)	80	41.5	FIESTA	from \$1856
950 (45 DIN bhp)	85	37.7	FIESTA L	from \$2079
1100 (53 DIN bhp)	90	35.8	FIESTA S	from \$2360
			FIESTA GHIA	from \$2657

Maximum Prices as at 2nd February 1977. Seat belts, Car Tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.

Ford computed figures.

For a baby, it's pretty big

There is more legroom in the back of the Fiesta than in any comparable car, and that's where it matters most. Admittedly, it's only a matter of inches more, but the clever thing is that we've made it *feel* even bigger than it really is. See how slim the roof pillars are? And look at the depth of the windows. It's really light and airy inside. The glass area is no less than 25 sq. ft., and you have 309° of all round vision. Quite a safety feature.

With the back seats folded there is 42.6 cu. ft. of luggage space. Or, to look at it another way, there's even room for a chest of drawers in the back.



The Fiesta has more legroom in the back than any comparable car.

And you see the way the back door, which is assisted by twin gas struts, opens to floor level. That means that you don't have to heave heavy cases over a high sill. Women drivers will appreciate this point when they're doing the weekly shopping.

For an advanced car, it's amazingly cheap to own

Fuel consumption figures obtained using standard European procedure (DIN) are 37.7 mpg for the 950 cc 45 bhp models and 35.8 mpg for the 1100 cc models. And the 40 bhp models can do as much as 41.5 mpg on two star petrol*.

To reduce ownership costs further we've simplified servicing. To name just a few labour-saving features, the Fiesta has a self-adjusting clutch, self-adjusting brakes, maintenance free wheel bearings, and 'lubed for life' suspension and steering.

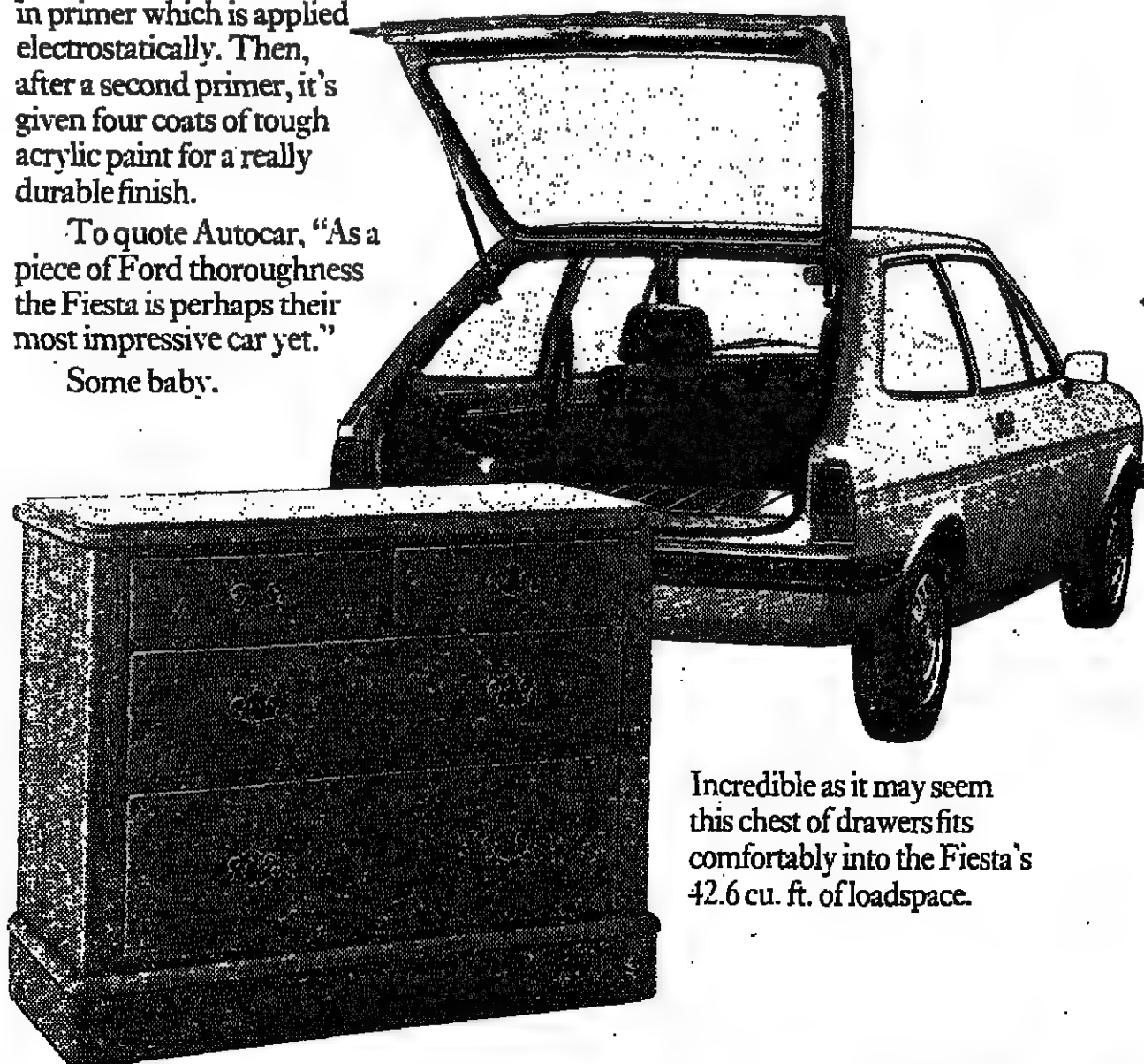
And since electrical systems are the biggest single cause of breakdowns, we've reduced the number of connections in the Fiesta to a bare minimum. For instance, it has a printed circuit instrument cluster.

You'll also find a surprising amount of space under the bonnet which makes everything very accessible. If you like to do your own servicing, you can get at all the parts you need to without skinning your knuckles.

The same attention to detail goes into the bodywork. First it's treated with phosphate which inhibits rust. Next the entire body is immersed in primer which is applied electrostatically. Then, after a second primer, it's given four coats of tough acrylic paint for a really durable finish.

To quote Autocar, "As a piece of Ford thoroughness the Fiesta is perhaps their most impressive car yet."

Some baby.



Incredible as it may seem this chest of drawers fits comfortably into the Fiesta's 42.6 cu. ft. of loadspace.

FORD FIESTA



ENTERTAINMENTS

When choosing use prefix of only under London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 01-505 1055 (Garden charge credit card booking, 01-505 1055).
THE ROYAL OPERA
 Tonight, 7.30: *Die Fledermaus*. Tuesday, 7.30: *Die Fledermaus*. Wednesday, 7.30: *Die Fledermaus*. Thursday, 7.30: *Die Fledermaus*. Friday, 7.30: *Die Fledermaus*. Saturday, 7.30: *Die Fledermaus*. Sunday, 7.30: *Die Fledermaus*.
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CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (02-581 5191)
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THE ARTS

Tony Palmer investigates 'terrible story' of popular music

Eight years ago Tony Palmer made a very controversial film about pop music called *All My Loving* for the BBC. It was controversial, I think, mainly because it did more than regard pop and its people as mindless poppiness, and because it dared show the nastier side of the music of the time, and of the society it was being created for.

It took popular music seriously, but by its very nature a one-hour documentary could do no more than scratch the surface of the vast culture which is now our constant accompaniment. "The effect that that film had upon me," says Palmer now, "was to make me realize that the subject of popular music was not understood, not just by me, but by everybody. I found I didn't know about its origins, and I wanted to know. So in the end I decided upon a piece of investigative journalism—awful cliché though that is, to try to track down the roots of the thing."

His first plan was to write a very long book about the development of the music; but when he realized that no publisher could possibly afford the money necessary for the research, he decided that the best way to do the book was with a film. The result was *All My Loving* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson and Chappell, £5.50). And on February 12 the film series which made the book possible, will be launched on ITV. It runs to 17 hourly episodes, cost over \$3m, contains well over 4,000 pieces of music and is the distillation of more than 750 hours of film.

To a television public familiar with the pop of *Public Enemy* and *Top of the Pops* the series cannot be anything but disturbing. After spending two years working on the project, Palmer has gathered miles of filmed material illustrating, among other things, the terrible story of avarice and inequity that is the story of a music "for the people and by the people" and it is, he thinks, to the great credit of Lord Dalt of EMI (one of the two financiers of the films) and the late Cyril Bennett of London Weekend Television that they stood by him and encouraged him when it was clear that what he was producing was not a melodic stroll down the memory lane of twentieth-century music.

At one time Palmer, who went to the BBC straight from Cambridge in 1964, decided to drop out of film-making after documentaries on Hugh Hefner and Liberace because he thought he "couldn't do it". But now that he's back he's probably (with the exception of his two idols Kubrick and Russell) the best-run cottage industry in the film business. He lives in what, from the outside, looks like a dilapidated mansion of the upper-class end of Ladbroke Grove. And only when entering through the back door do you realize that he is turning the place into one of the best equipped cutting rooms

in London, where every inch of tape and a half million feet of film from which he has been selecting is neatly canned and labelled. "You've probably got more equipment for editing here than they have in the whole of EMI," said I, without exaggeration. "Yes, and I'm building my own dubbing theatre on to the back of the house as well, so that I'll be able to do everything apart from actually processing the film," he said. "You see, I like to live above the shop. If I want to get down here and work at the stuff until I can't see straight any more, then there's nothing to stop me. Film to me is an obsession."

As is music. His training was purely classical, his next project is to be a six-part series on the life of Richard Wagner and he really wants to direct an opera. But in the meantime he's grateful to have been given the opportunity to disprove some of the factoids about popular music. "Our method was to adopt what we call the Watergate process in that we never took anything that anybody said at face value, and we never really accepted anything unless we had checked it with three different people. And then we didn't necessarily agree with it." To help him do this he had a team of researchers (out of a total work force of 60) checking and cross-checking the mountains of transcribed interviews. Although he blames racism and capitalism for the worst of the crimes committed in the name of popular music, he also believes that the media must

danced with a lyrical grace her roles in England rarely allow her to show, going on afterwards to lead the victorious onslaught on *Etudes*. Her partner in *Bagatelle* was Imre Dosza, a tower of strength in support and a soloist of powerful attack on his own account. Among the three women soloists, Nora Szonyi scored a special success with her cabaret-style, but Agnes Musiz (in the solo that starts slowly) and Erzsébet Dvorsky also carried off their entries very creditably.

A complete contrast in the middle of that programme was Beethoven's *Opus 5*, Katalin Csarnoy and Sándor Erdelyi gave its tense, cagey solos and duets with a well-judged mixture of intensity and reserve, Valonov's *Flames of Paris* and the comic *Creation of the World* by Natalia Kasatkina and Vladimir Vassiliev. More recently, however, Budapest has also imported ballets from the other side of Europe: Ashton's *La Fille mal gardée*, Lander's *Etudes* and a complete Beethoven evening. Together with the standard classics and a strong tradition of Hungarian choreography too, these permit an artistic diversity which can be found nowhere else.

As for the level of performance, there is not much wrong with a company that can make a success of *Bagatelle* and *Etudes* as the opening and closing works of a triple bill. Either of them, let alone both, put the ensemble through a rigorous test which, at the performance I saw the other day, the Budapest dancers passed triumphantly. Not that they did it through the bravura marathon with smiling ease, but they somehow managed to look fresh right to the end.

That resilience says a lot for the quality of teaching at the ballet school attached to the theatre, and the crisp, elegant neatness that went with it says even more for the work of two splendid teachers on loan to the company from the Kirov Ballet, Balchayeva and Kunisnyikov. They are responsible also for the production of *Bagatelle*, new this season, done with great attention to detail.

Choreographically, it is just like the Kirov Ballet's version. Stylistically, one would hardly expect to match the impeccable example set by the Kirov in 1961 or the Royal Ballet a decade ago, but in recent years I have seen many less distinguished performances from highly respected companies than I watched in Budapest.

The leading Hungarian dancers being in demand for guest performances with other companies, Budapest welcomes each year a number of foreign dancers in return. Recent visitors have included Kolykova and Vassiliev from Russia, Theodor and Desard from France. Merle Park, who danced *Fille* with Nicholas Johnson, is due back shortly for further appearances, and Marina Gligova is a frequent visitor. I caught Gligova's debut as Nikiya, which she



Photograph by John Beech

bear a very large responsibility for demeaning something which has given untold pleasure during this century. So much good popular music exists, he points out accurately, but you would never know if you listened only to pop radio and television programmes. "So what of today's music?" he asks. "I really don't think they would have survived for as long as they did."

Ray Connolly

Hungarian rhapsody: pleasures of the Budapest Ballet and Opera

Since the success of *I Lombardi* at Covent Garden last year, the Budapest Ballet and Opera, conductor, designs and stage direction all borrowed from the Budapest Opera's production, there is no excuse for overlooking the high standards prevailing at the Hungarian National Theatre. The Budapest Ballet, which shares the two stages with the opera company, ranks equally with it in quality of performance and is even more interesting in its repertoire, thanks to the unique position it occupies as a kind of artistic hinge between west and east.

Since 1950 it has imported a series of large-scale productions from Russia. The present season's programmes, for instance, include *Zakharov's Fountain of Bakhchisarai*, Valonov's *Flames of Paris* and the comic *Creation of the World* by Natalia Kasatkina and Vladimir Vassiliev. More recently, however, Budapest has also imported ballets from the other side of Europe: Ashton's *La Fille mal gardée*, Lander's *Etudes* and a complete Beethoven evening. Together with the standard classics and a strong tradition of Hungarian choreography too, these permit an artistic diversity which can be found nowhere else.

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climbed into a camel coat and a Mark V Jaguar, and gone home to a detached residence in Chigwell with happy cheers ringing down the North Circular in his successful wake. Television has changed all that. A man can no longer be a craftsmanlike stand-up comic, with a well rehearsed repertoire of personalized nudges, winks, catch phrases, and pale-blue innuendoes, which is exactly what Mike Reid is. He stands in the great line of Miller and Trinder but that is no longer enough. He has to be produced

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The Songmakers' Almanac

Purcell Room

William Mann

Monday was Schubert day, the 180th, suitable for a Schubertiad, one of those evenings when a group of friends gather to perform and some of his recent music to amuse themselves. Who more suitable to regenerate than The Songmakers' Almanac, a group who specialize in vocal intermingled with rare commentary?

Their pianist, Graham, seems to be the A moving spirit: he had the programme and put the intelligent commentary programme-book. Who were Felicity Lott, Rolfe Johnson, Richardson and, as the Almanac, Geoffrey Parsons.

They all took part in the reminiscences, by Schubert, of what took place who contributed, a series of portraits of the easily and amicably between songs and piano. Symposia of the kind can prove too long, or as tedious as a lecture, but the pianist-readers the singers (whose taken them all into the house as well as the platform).

Compliments all round to the choice of a happily blended favour, rarities, the jolly wedding cantata, *Der Erlkönig* (as spirited as a reading as it is a record), the last and lovely trio-section, and then for the moment and artistry of the singers and their pianist, a true attractive voice, interpretations, a bit of German pronunciation in G minor with its lovely trio-section.

And then for the moment and artistry of the singers and their pianist, a true attractive voice, interpretations, a bit of German pronunciation in G minor with its lovely trio-section.

Ashkenazy Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Nowadays Vladimir is a man of man. Londoners will discover this week, however, he still comes to the plat. There was a large selection of his programmes on M. Chopin, with the sonata as centrepiece. Preludes, complete.

How many of the Chopin had already before going to Moscow remains a moot. Ashkenazy neverthe the set into a kind of demonstration, a potentially individual suggesting the cool mounting drama of ture. However, then clear dividing line halfway: the storm minor piece emerge the climax of the preludes.

There were joy of orange blossom streams in his feet semiquavers, besides the rain and the drive, his forceful and savouring of Number seven in A. missed as a mere va uncommonly tender short, a memorable one, adding up to more than the sum of the parts (a p. tion). The finale grew climax, though sturdy made have made it orable.

Old Vic Prospect

A joint steering com

the Old Vic Govern Prospect Theatre Co be set on advice of the Old Vic Prospect Theatre Co be moving their head the Old Vic annex, become the base for Council touring oper

Competition for Singers

The second int

Competition for You Singers will be held Yugoslavia, from August 26. The jury will be Giuse Stefano.

Some of the notices

page are reprinted from today's later editions.



Chamber Music No 1: Ildiko Pongor and Katalin Csarnoy

commitment and austerity. Impressive as that was, my hosts expressed disappointment that they could not show me instead the latest creation of their principal choreographer, Laszlo Szergi, because one of its two dancers was ill. Happily, a videotape recording of the premiere was procured and shown specially for my benefit, after which I entirely share their excitement about it.

Called *Chamber Music No 1*, it is set to Hindemith music and danced by two remarkable young women, Katalin Csarnoy and Ildiko Pongor, in the beginning, in a silence which allows their point shoes to rap

the music, including a funny sequence with a bowler hat in the circus passage towards the end of the score. The emotional content of the piece comes from the juxtaposition of the two dancers, similar in appearance, well matched in virtuoso ability, but contrasted in temperament. Csarnoy is shown mainly as the attacker, but the honour remain even and at the end their wins. Instead, their empty stage is invaded by a crowd who move forward the surrounding theatrical lamps to find them in, leaving the two dancers isolated and trapped on top of their ladders.

He has to be vulgarized: the rough edges which make him what he is have to be polished out. He has to have a "Slow" which is to say, he has to descend, at a Sinatra trip, a flight of cardboard sub-Hollywood stails: he has to change his past tuxedos four times an hour; he has to appear in little sketches for which he has no acting talent whatever; he has to be pinned in the formaldehyde spotlight and wriggle his way through a few inappropriate croons before he dies on his feet; he has not only to

complete supporting acts but also to involve himself with them. He has God help him, to appear with puppets. He has, in short, to be versatile which means not merely that he has to attempt many things he cannot do, but that he may not do much of the one thing he is good at.

As Walter Pater said to me on Monday after the show: "All art constantly aspires towards the condition of Max Bygraves." That's the trouble with Walter, he has no heart. Me, I wanted the passing of a good comic, and was sad.

John Percival

'A TONIC TO THE NATION'
 An exhibition to commemorate the Festival of Britain, 1951
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 (Closed 24-25 Dec. and 1 Jan.)
 Victoria and Albert Museum
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حکومت پاکستان

How to teach children mathematics: first teach the teachers

ek's column is by Dame n Ollerenshaw, former an of Manchester on Committee, and vice-President of the of Mathematics and ications.

thick with complaints from employers about children and unable to do the simplest alone calculate a percentage. he money spent on education or why their children cannot do arithmetic which they had at school. Are modern s blame? Is it the so-called ematics? What they want to gone wrong and what is being t it? At a higher level, the debate, highlighted by the ister in his speech in Oxford has focused on mathematics as 1 base for engineering, manu- managerial and commercial which the nation's economic greatly depend.

dem, I suggest, lies with the and their qualifications in s—or lack of them. The e been short of teachers with matics ever since the war. The fold increase in the 1960s in e of teachers in training gave nity for increasing minimum f entry. In 1958 just under half en em—s (who form the primary school teachers) had level pass in mathematics, and just under two out of five do level maths. With the present esures restricting recruitment, alified teachers (even in s) and married women would- s with good mathematics may ay are being, excluded from . There is no easy way of improvement, especially as nning and short courses for thers are of doubtful value in ematical understanding if they und knowledge on which to

ics is an art and a language. It is well started the better, on takes place over the years consciously. But it has to be by step. If children have not v so add units which amount n ten with total confidence, italy to be able to tackle sub- d division, if not seen from the inverse of multiplication, to be easily accomplished if n is shaky. The syllabus has ed as the years pass. The y use different words from ts. Parents may never have ets", for example. (I learnt ing with dominoes before any- e of calling this new mate- it is right that vectors and ould be taught in the schools or example, much of the old school trigonometry—and even



Euclid which I so much enjoyed—should be omitted. Many a schoolchild has been put off mathematics for life by long division badly taught or logarithms (now largely superseded by the universal pocket calculator), or too much emphasis on those quadratic equations which seemed to lead to nowhere. How the basic competence is arrived at is not as important as that it should be achieved.

There is much that is good in modern primary school mathematics teaching, but some primary schools are better than others. When pupils from as many as 20 or more different primary schools all come together at the age of 11 into a large secondary school, those who have been well taught can easily fall behind if they are not stretched and those who have not been as well taught can become confused. Mathematics is particularly vulnerable at this stage, just as instrumental music would be if class taught, and this just at the time before critical choices of subject will be made at 13.

Britain has produced many great mathematicians: Newton, Boole, Whitehead, Russell, Hardy, Littlewood, Taylor, Lighthill... and there are many thousands of people who would not consider themselves good at mathematics who, given the

motivation, are quick enough at working out gambling odds or take-home pay. With a little careful management of the talent we have, with less prejudice against mathematics and more recognition of its value as a basic subject—the problems in the schools could be solved within a decade or sooner: that is, if we are fully seized of the need and have the political will to do something about it.

First, the current cut-back in entry to teacher training gives an opportunity to make mathematics to O-level or an equivalent standard a required entrance qualification for all those who are to teach mathematics—which means for all those who train for primary schools. An intending teacher who had to make a special effort at school to gain O-level mathematics although finding this difficult, might be none the worse for this, gaining perhaps in sympathy and insight with future pupils who find special difficulty in mathematics. A basic A-level in mathematics should be required for those who intend to teach mathematics in secondary schools (which does not necessarily mean all secondary school teachers), and a degree which includes a substantial amount of mathematics should be a requirement for those who teach mathematics in sixth forms. This cuts right across the principle on which many comprehensive school systems have been or are being arranged—for at present there are comprehensive schools in which not one member of the staff is a qualified mathematician. It should not be beyond local authorities, backed by local teachers' unions, to see that this is remedied. At least the target should be set.

Because teachers in post have security of tenure, there may meanwhile have to be special programmes of secondment for some selected teachers who wish to do so to follow concentrated courses in mathematics to make good what they missed themselves at school and during training. Some of those who are mathematically under-qualified might also be persuaded to accept early retirement to make way for the increasing number of young, trained but unemployed qualified mathematicians.

The schools could help by more internal regular assessments of pupils' progress in mathematics; by a modest return to short periods of formal teaching, both at the primary and secondary stages (the black-board and chalk is regarded by professional mathematicians as an indispensable means of communication within any group larger than two—speaking the mathematics as the symbols are written); and, perhaps, a choice of mathematical courses offered and even made compulsory in the last year or term before leaving school—courses designed to rub-up basic skills and provide any special techniques relevant to intended employment or specialized continued education.

Most important is not to over-react. The tendency of governments is to do not too little too late, but too much too late, thereby creating inevitable counter-reaction and backlash—whether this is in manpower planning, in managing the economy, or in adding fuel to new "fashions" in education. While encouraging innovation and experiment in education, well-tried methods should never be lightly abandoned. Steady does it.

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Commander Bob, the copper with the community as his beat



Commander Bob Bryan is a man with a mission: to make most people in London think that the capital's police are wonderful.

It is a difficult job at a time when crime figures are rocketing, when an immigrant population blames the police for much of its problems with an anger that culminated in last year's Notting Hill riots, and when young people are showing more and more contempt for the law.

But the Commander, Head of the Community Relations Branch at Scotland Yard, says he is an optimist—"not a complacent one but I believe good sense will prevail. If I were not an optimist I would not be here."

"Here" is an office with a big desk in front of a big plate glass window. In a dark business suit, he looks more like a stockbroker than a copper. But it is as a copper he likes to see himself.

Born in the Victoria Dock area of the East End, he spent the latter part of the war as a lieutenant in the Indian Army. He joined the police as a constable after discovering that neither commerce nor banking held out much attraction for him. So, filling up a form in the *Radio Times*, he applied to become a man on the beat. Now he is the one in charge of making sure that the public know more about the police and the police know enough about the public.

Most of his work is connected with immigrants. A lot of it concerns young people—understandable when you consider that half of the 103,000 people arrested last year were under 21 and a good percentage of those under 17. "I see the problem of the juvenile being inextricably linked with the problem of good community relations", he told me.

So he and his staff—many of whom are senior officers up to the rank of Chief Superintendent—go out to schools, to youth clubs and meet young people in their own surroundings.

"We have an index of kids, juvenile offenders and others who come to grief so that we can keep as close an eye on them as possible", he said.

"And if you need to have an indication of the concern this force has for the public, this gives an indication of our idea of service. I like to explain what policemen do."

"I am really trying to show some of the more disaffected sections of the public that. And I am not saying that it is always the immigrants who cause trouble—the youngsters at the Shed or at football matches at

Wembley Stadium who cause trouble are mostly white."

The problem is that most people who could really benefit from knowing more about the police are those who come across the men in blue only "when we are in a fire brigade role. They see us as predators."

He admits that not everything is perfect and that sometimes policemen turn out themselves to be criminals. He also knows that sometimes they are bigoted and have their own prejudices. "But our job is the same as in any management situation faced with square pegs and round holes. We try to re-direct them and find a better slot for them."

He said that if people stopped to think what a policeman does—that 80 or 90 per cent of his time is spent in service to the community—relations would be better than they are.

It is too early, he thinks, to decide how successful his team has been. It was set up because of the escalating crime wave and poor inter-racial relations—and, rather like the detergent firms who find out how powerful their advertising has been only when they stop doing it has no wish to spend too much energy on introspection.

It is his department that looks after the problems caused by missing persons and the sudden appearances of unidentified bodies. After road deaths it is the training his department gives that helps the local Bobby to make "an announcement of death and injury that are dignified and acceptable to relatives and friends". It is all part of the

police service he says and the part unknown to millions who only think of the policeman as a criminal catcher.

"We will go almost anywhere anytime to try to convince young people that the most comfortable way is in socially acceptable behaviour and that the criminal way is uncomfortable and bitter." So now teams of his officers don't merely go to talk to young children about road safety but also to sixth formers about law and order. Some schools are including police lectures as part of their regular timetables leading up to CSE examinations. Vicars and priests are seen regularly. Scout groups are addressed. So are youngsters taking Duke of Edinburgh Award scheme courses.

Commander Bryan himself is out most evenings of the week talking to groups, large and small. Sometimes in a church hall, sometimes in private houses drinking coffee—particularly in the homes of youngsters in care or others "being given the work ethic". He likes, he says, the "eyeball-to-eyeball approach" but he realizes there is just so much he can do. "If I went up to 50 youngsters in the Shed and said, 'Why don't you all come back to the church hall and discuss social responsibility', I have a pretty good idea of what their answer would be."

But his constables working a local beat are getting to know individuals on a first name basis who have never got into trouble in their lives. There has been a tremendous success particularly with old people who know they have someone to call on when they are in difficulty.

But he would not like to extend that too widely. He sees dangers in policemen going uninvited into people's homes without apparent good reason. Even so, he says: "My eyes have been opened recently to see just how many police officers quite modestly—and many officers don't like to talk about it—are active in the work of community relations."

Talking about it too freely could spoil their relationship with the people they are trying to reach. And, he adds forcibly, most policemen are dedicated to their work. "I have been talking to officers from various countries on the Continent and there are tremendous differences between us. It was put to me by one man that people in his country joined the police only when they had nothing better to do and were regarded as an authoritarian group who

walked around with guns and had a great deal of power. Here I really do get people coming up to me and saying 'Your policemen are wonderful'. There is a general consensus that people respect the law and look up to people who carry it out. There is a genuine affection for the policeman."

Nevertheless, his branch exists because people are less community minded than they used to be—a legacy, he thinks, or the war years when people who would never dream of otherwise breaking the law tried to fiddle the ration books.

On relations with the immigrant community, he would like to throw the book in the direction of the Government trade unionists and employers' groups whom he does not think have done enough to fight prejudice and bring more equality into everyday life.

"In so far as I am a copper, I am apolitical", he says, "but with a strong sense of the political." But his job is more at grass-roots level, at the point of demonstrating to the public constantly that the policeman is human. "I think there has always been a great deal of humanity in the service and that is one of the attractions to so many of the people who join it." The 245 people specializing in community relations work in the Metropolitan Police are there to demonstrate just that.

Having said that, he believes not enough is known about the police—whose image is not helped by television. *Softly, Softly Task Force* and *Z Cars*, he says, are "good entertainment but give a false impression of what we do."

He also consults and is consulted by the Home Office and organizations ranging from those responsible for the rehabilitation of alcoholics and ex-prisoners to the new Commission of Racial Equality.

For two days a week, he is out in the field—talking to immigrant groups, but also to senior police officers and men on the "home beat". "As a community relations officer I have to be able to communicate."

But he is not the most important man in that field, he insists. "The essential community relations man is the Bobby on the beat. He is the real fellow who makes it work. I can be the best community relations man in the world, but if you're stopped by a policeman tomorrow who says the wrong thing or for some reason or other doesn't believe in a right way, he's the guy who's important to you."

Michael Freedland



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China's new leaders look back 20 years to establish their future policy

Governments, intelligence services and war colleges around the world are involved in a thoroughgoing analysis of the likely course of Chinese politics over the next decade or so, which will have an important effect on the global power balance. Informed foreign interest in China has not been so keen and sustained since Richard Nixon's visit in 1971.

The US State Department, upset about past miscalculations, has ordered its officials to refrain from detailed speculation just now about the personality balance in the Chinese leadership—perhaps to avoid upsetting some delicate Chinese appeasement through misleading "leaking". The Russians have maintained a four-month moratorium on anti-Chinese propaganda (totally unreciprocated by the Chinese). The British Government, on the other hand, seems so obsessed by expenditure cuts that it is making economies in its China watching effort which will increase the ignorance of Chinese politics that lies behind many comments in Westminster about Hong Kong.

The main sources of confusion and interest just now are the relationship between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the army generals who backed the coup d'état last October 6, and the likely future relationship between Chairman Hua and Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping who is already overdue for rehabilitation to a powerful position.

There is a widespread reluctance to admit what is seen by many close observers as the fact that Mr. Hua, aged nearly 56, must fall in with the wishes of the military in most matters. The military seems generally in favour of Mr. Teng's return, but his exact role has not yet been defined, except by rumours which name him variously as future premier, first vice-chairman of the party, or secretary general of the party.

These questions of rank and personality are obviously important, but behind them lie much more basic questions about the future of Chinese socialism, on which some western radicals are already beginning to turn their backs since the overthrow of Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and her associates in the so-called "Gang of Four".

The people who control the world's destinies—governments and armies—powerful countries are evidently alert to the fact that the ousting of the "Gang" opens the door to considerably faster technological progress in China, since it was the so-called "radical school" of Chinese political thought, which considered technical progress secondary to internal political struggle. The question now is: to what extent will China seek increased aid from the developed world in modernizing her industries, and to what extent should that aid be given if asked for?

Some of Mao's ideas will still be applied, but the emphasis will be on making the country strong and prosperous

The US Government was worried more than most that the October coup would be the first step in a restoration of good or tolerably good relations between China and the Soviet Union. But the new Chinese leadership seems to have gone out of its way to assure America that this will not be so, and that not even the worrisome Taiwan issue will be allowed to stand in the way of good Chinese-American relations in the future.

It is reported that the main current of opinion in the Pentagon is opposed to making advanced military technology available to any communist country, including China, while a minority is arguing that China is America's best lever against the Soviet Union. This school of thought holds that Chinese troops in their huge numbers, equipped with American-designed weapons, could put the Soviet Union in

a weak position for ever afterwards. A Chinese communist source has also privately pointed out that if the Russians fired enough nuclear missiles at China to be sure of destroying the Chinese second-strike capability, Russia could denude itself of its own second-strike capability against the United States, a chilling thought for Moscow.

There are also those who argue that to squeeze Russia too hard between China and NATO may simply increase the historical neurosis of the Russians, and drive them into rash action, or a new round of the arms race, even an invasion of China or western Europe.

Nor can Japan be left out of the equation. It can only be a matter of time before Japan will be forced to choose between political differences with China and signs a peace treaty. Those differences revolve mainly around Japan's fear of offend-

ing the Russians, but the growth of the Soviet Pacific Fleet may soon convince Japan that the Russians are out for supremacy in Asia, whether Japan offends them or not. Then Japan may see the need to provide the basic technology for modernization of China's war industries, and the United States may not even have to be involved in this embarrassing dilemma.

How do these global considerations fit into the Chinese domestic scene? This is best answered by an examination of the 1956 speech by Mao Tse-tung which is now being published in China as a guideline to correct political thinking.

One may well ask: If a 1956 speech is the main guideline, why is it left of the Cultural Revolution, which dominated the decade up to the October coup? The answer seems to be that some of Mao's ideas will continue to be applied—especially those relating to national unity and social reform—but the emphasis will be on making China strong and prosperous—something which the "Gang of Four" are accused of having prevented.

Already there has been a hesitant discussion in the Chinese press about the importance of the profit motive in industry, which was roundly condemned during Mao's last 10 years of life. This discussion will doubtless continue and deepen as the leadership reconciles itself to the fact that workers work better if

they see some advantage in it for themselves. China's present problem is the opposite of the British one: the workers have become listless because they get too little in return for their effort.

The new leaders seem anxious to avoid tampering with the peasantry, which gained more from Maoist policies than the industrial workers or the intelligentsia. But rather than pursuing the policies of mass mobilization and expropriation which have laid the basis for rural prosperity in China, they are more likely to adopt an attitude of "benign neglect"—allowing the peasants to grow more cash crops on commune land, and importing more grain from overseas to compensate.

The expected re-entry of China into the foreign trade business in a big way—held up only by her present shortage of foreign currency—will involve an enhanced role for Hong Kong. In fact it would hardly be going too far to say that Hong Kong is no longer in effect a British colony, but a Chinese territory which employs Britons for their administrative and technical skills.

Of course, Britain still has an important place in China's view of the world, and Peking is hoping that Mrs. Thatcher, who is to visit China in April, will win the next election and boost British support for NATO.

David Bonavia

A double dose of bureaucracy for hospital patients

Disputes between doctors seem to be the rule rather than the exception. In fact, whenever doctors go together, it takes but a few minutes for them all to arrive at a state of total disagreement. It is thus not surprising that a row is now brewing between two large sections of the profession: the GPs and the hospital doctors.

This would not matter to anybody else, were it not that patients are apt to get caught in the middle of rows of this kind. In this case, they are already well and truly involved.

As always when workers squabble, the root cause lies in the overall size of the workload and the way it is shared out. In this instance, the argument is over the responsibility for issuing sick notes and prescriptions for patients who are under a hospital's care.

For years, it has been the practice of hospitals when discharging patients, to issue them with discharge certificates and enough treatment to keep them going for a day or two, while at the same time telling them to call in or visit their doctors as soon as possible for a further certificate and prescription. Often this

has meant that a patient who is unlikely to be fit for work for some months (a post-operative case, for example) has been obliged to pay an unnecessary visit to his GP or to call his GP out on an unnecessary home visit.

The same kind of thing has happened equally frequently with out-patients and casualties. Enlightened casualty departments issued an NHS certificate if asked for one by a patient with an injury, but almost invariably told the patient to get a certificate from his own doctor before going back to work.

The problem also arose with patients under the regular supervision of an out-patient department (a heart case on anti-coagulants, for example). The dosage of drugs was regulated by the hospital doctor, but the patient was sent to his GP to get a prescription for them. If he was off work, his GP was left to issue certificates and prescriptions regarding an ailment of which he knew little and for which the hospital doctor retained clinical responsibility.

Now this was always a cause of irritation to GPs who, not unnaturally, objected to having

to do what seemed to them to be unnecessary work but, in fairness to the GPs, they were aware that these arrangements often caused inconvenience and distress to the patients as well.

For example, attention has been drawn to innumerable cases of patients with quite severe injuries (fractures, for example) who had attended a hospital casualty department and received treatment and were then, on the same day, told to go along to their GPs (plasters and all) for a certificate relating to an injury of which the GP knew nothing and which he could not examine because it was encased in a plaster.

Cases of sick patients struggling along for a prescription for some new drug which a hospital consultant had prescribed long before the GP had received any notification of the identity or dosage of the drug, were legion. They caused irritation to GPs and inconvenience or worse to patients.

Recently, it appears, the Secretary of State has recognized these difficulties and tried to overcome them by issuing two circulars to hospitals. Among other things, the

relevant parts of these two circulars state:

Hospitals should provide all certificates required for National Insurance purposes by hospital in-patients. They should also provide them as necessary for persons under out-patient care when clinical responsibility for the patient rests with the hospital doctor and the patient is incapable of work. This avoids the necessity for such patients to visit their family doctor solely for the purpose of obtaining certificates, which the family doctor cannot properly give without an examination. It is proposed that the terms of service of general practitioners shall be amended to make it clear that general practitioners are not required to give a certificate to a patient who, for the condition to which the certificate relates, is being attended by another doctor....

The duty of prescribing rests with the doctor who at the time has the clinical responsibility for the patient's treatment so that where a hospital doctor has been the clinical responsibility for a patient having a course of investigation or treatment as an out-patient, he should prescribe for that patient. The clinical responsibility for the out-patient has to be retained by a hospital doctor there should be no attempt by health authorities to arrange:

(a) that the patients are referred to their general practitioner for prescribing, or

(b) that the prescription should be for a lesser period than is needed to cover the time the patient is likely to be in hospital.

It is clear that the primary object of these two instructions is to save the patients the trouble of arranging unnecessary visits to or by their GPs rather than to save work for the GPs, though they will certainly do the latter as well.

It is understood that hospital doctors already have enough work and that they are reluctant to take on the burden of some of the form filling which has bedevilled the lives of GPs for years, at a time when medical resources are in short supply. It is surely imperative that we should avoid wasteful duplication of effort. But there is another factor which is leading hospital authorities to drag their feet in these matters: finance. If hospital doctors fulfil their new duties with regard to prescribing, a sizable chunk of the GP's drug bill will be transferred to the hospitals and may significantly affect their budgeting.

But, after all, the money must come from the same pair of trousers, whatever pocket it comes out of, and nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of a considerable economy of effort which the avoidance of duplication will bring about.

The snag in all this from the patient's point of view is that GPs can only enforce their new "rights" by sending patients who are wrongly sent for certificates or drugs, back to the hospitals which have misdirected them. Many doctors are reluctant to do that, as patients as battering rams against the inertia of hospital bureaucracy, but some will feel that they have no way of bringing about these necessary changes without so doing.

The short answer, and an urgently needed one, too, is that the Secretary of State must step in now and enforce his new rules. If he does not do so, patients who already suffer more than enough inconvenience, are likely to have even more to contend with.

Lord Winstanley

Sabbaths and sackings: how Jewish must a Jewish state be?

On Friday, December 10, Israel received from the United States the first three F-15 fighter aircraft—a particularly potent and technologically advanced machine. Israelis, who had not had very much to celebrate of late, decided to make a fuss of their arrival and a distinguished welcoming committee, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, waited at the military airfield. Unfortunately, the planes landed about 20 minutes late and when the ceremony had ended, only 15 minutes remained before the onset of the Jewish Sabbath (which begins at sundown on Friday) and no visitor could get home without travelling on the sabbath.

The National Religious Party, a constituent of the ruling coalition, expressed horror at this desecration of the sabbath and, on December 17, submitted a no-confidence motion on the subject in the Knesset, Israel's Parliament. The government narrowly escaped since nine of the 10 NRP members abstained. Not all the 48 MPs who voted for the motion are devout sabbath observers. Among them, for example, were the four "New Communists" whose religious zeal had so far escaped attention.

Two days later, Mr. Rabin, in an unusually decisive act, dismissed the three NRP Ministers leaving his coalition in a parliamentary minority and, the following day, submitted his own resignation. A general election will now take place in Israel, probably on January 17. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rabin, and his government (less the three dismissed ministers) continue as caretakers.

What sort of country is this where a government can fall because an official ceremony resulted in what was, on the face of it, a rather minor breach of sabbath observance? The fact that sabbath observance is a confidence motion attracted the vote of every MP who opposed this rather lack-lustre administration on a variety of grounds. Without that, there would have been no crisis and no dissolution of the Knesset. The sabbath was only the pretext.

But that is not the whole answer. It also involves the complex and almost baffling relationship in Israel between religion and state. Nowhere is this relationship expressed more incomprehensibly (to the

outsider) than in the inconsistencies and ambiguities of sabbath observance.

Contrary to popular misconceptions, Judaism is not the "established" religion in Israel. It is given some privileges, but by and large, has the same status as other recognized religions. Israel has no official religion. The system of the Ottoman Empire under which each religious community has exclusive and roughly equal jurisdiction in certain areas.

Although the Jewish holy days are the official rest days, that is similar to the situation in secular states like the United States where the religious holidays of the majority are officially recognized.

What distinguishes Israel in this respect from the United States for example, is that Israel came into being as a Jewish state. The return to Zion became an essential element of the Jewish faith. But how Jewish does a Jewish state have to be?

Even the non-religious majority in Israel accepts this intertwining of Judaism with statehood. In particular, all

Israelis recognize that the Jewish sabbath should be the official rest day of the state. Where they are divided is as to the propriety of enforcing sabbath observance by law and the degree of that observance.

That there are sabbath laws at all is due to the existence of religious political parties. The largest, the National Religious Party, enjoys the advantages of official recognition which each religious community has exclusive and roughly equal jurisdiction in certain areas.

However, no religious party involved in the practical tasks of government could be so unrealistic as to expect the country to close down on the sabbath. So compromises have to be made resulting in an odd and inconsistent melange which irregularly amazes the visitor to Israel.

Shops close on Saturday—but not where the main activity is supplying services rather than goods. Thus cafés are open and

so are petrol stations, although a Bill to close the latter was withdrawn in the Knesset only recently.

The national airline, El Al, flies everywhere on the sabbath, as it must if it is to supply a competitive service. But in Israel, El Al aircraft are not allowed to land or take off on the sabbath. Yet other airlines may and, to enable them to do so, Jewish employees at the airport work on the rest day. Radio stations operate on Saturdays, but not TV.

The majority of the Israeli population accepts these restrictions with reasonably good grace. In practice, they are only minor inconveniences. They would have to be much more oppressive to produce a strong reaction for even the non-religious in Israel have a certain nostalgia for the Jewish tradition.

If the sabbath laws are only a comparatively minor aspect of the contradictions involved in the Jewish state, much more serious is the monopoly granted to orthodoxy on issues of personal status. The other two major trends in contem-

porary Judaism, Reform and Conservatism, are still struggling for recognition in Israel.

The most acute human problems have been raised by the rigid application of rabbinical law to personal status. Most of these problems would be avoided were there civil marriage and divorce but in Israel only religious law, Jewish, Christian or Moslem, is applicable to such matters. In the case of orthodox Judaism, its view of biblical law (which remains the basic authority) as divine and therefore unalterable, has regularly given rise to hard cases which have become causes célèbres arousing bitter controversy.

Only the compelling need for national unity has held back pressure for change. But the young nation will not be able to avoid a *kulturkampf* indefinitely. When peace comes—and 1977 has been referred to as a "year of decision"—the future government of Israel, despite the divisiveness of the issue, will have to grasp the nettle of the chaotic religious-state relationship.

William Frankel

The Times Diary

A small, fairly honourable defeat

I think a statistical analysis would show that I have written about my black velvet confection, which passes as a dinner jacket, only infrequently. Yet whenever I give it a wearing, there are one or two loyal readers who will come up and greet it fondly, like an old friend.

That happened on Monday night, when I was taking part in a debate at the Cambridge Union. But I fear I had to convey disturbing news about the health of the garment. The velvet has worn badly on the right elbow, and it may soon cease to look respectable. This puts in a different light the supposed economy I effected when I bought the jacket, with some charcoal grey Terylene trousers, from Marks and Spencer less than three years ago.

I have worn it only seldom since then, but I do have the sloppy habit of resting my right elbow on the table at dinners, partly to reveal my head from dropping into the port

during boring speeches. Luckily there was no need for such a ruse during Monday's debate.

The motion was "that politics is an honourable profession" and I was opposing it, together with Bernard Crick, professor of politics at Birkbeck College. We had ranged against us the heavy artillery of Michael Stewart, the former Foreign Secretary, and Jeremy Thorpe, former Liberal leader. None of their speeches was boring and, though I cannot judge my own, I hardly anyway have nodded off in the middle of it. The packed house of some 700 people were responsive and generous to us all.

Crick and I were making our maiden appearances at Cambridge, though Crick had once spoken at Oxford, having been invited, he believes, by mistake for Francis Crick. No doubt on the strength of that experience, he whispered some curious advice as we entered the cloakroom beforehand. "On these occasions", he confided,

"I always think the first priority is to ensure the security of the coat."

I had not bargained on facing such a high-powered team, but it was my own fault. Originally Karan Thapar, this term's union president, had asked me to take part in a "joke debate", but the subject seemed a bit smutty, so I declined. Instead, that one they have booked Michael Parkinson, Hughie Greene and my counterpart on the Daily Mail, who seem more appropriate.

Both Stewart and Thorpe are former presidents of the Oxford Union, and I think I am right in my recollection that not one of the eight speakers on Monday—there were four undergraduates too—failed to mention the rival university city. At each mention, the audience reacted with a hiss.

We lost, which was not surprising given the superior experience of our two opponents and the fact that many members of the Union have it in mind to take up politics when they go down. Two of the undergraduate speakers had already been doing research for Peter Walker, though that might seem to some an eccentrically oblique approach to the profession. In any case, I was glad to note that our cause received a majority of the votes from the gallery, to which it is my natural inclination to play.

Back to that velvet jacket. What do you think I can do to restore it? Leather elbow patches on a dinner jacket might be seen as *infra dig*; but in black patent leather might not give a pleasingly raffish effect? I am due to meet Burton's menswear designer at breakfast today, so I can ask him. Prudence Glynn suggests patches in contrasting velvet.

The invitation to Cambridge came originally to my elusive colleague, P. H. Simplicissimus. He never appears in public and I had not heard of him for some time until I found a note on my typewriter in his familiar scrawl. "It is no use", it read tersely, "Denis Healey telling us once again that we have turned the corner, unless he tells us how many more corners are ahead of us before we reach the end of the tunnel." Words of wisdom.

Short shrift

The Government's new press centre opened for business this week in Little St James's Street, convenient for those shirkers and gunsmiths where gentlemen go to kill themselves. The foreign press, who arrived in force for the meeting of European Community foreign ministers, were glad to find the

shops so well placed. Shopping, rather than news, is the main attraction of a visit to London. David Squire reports on the new facilities.

The press centre is a cross between a submarine, with its narrow green corridors, and a works canteen. The chief complaint of the press is that it is much too small. Everyone is thrown together as in a multi-lingual typing pool.

The bar is so restricted that only two people can give an order at the same time. I tried a brisquet and gherkin sandwich (60p) but found the problem of translation for the benefit of French colleagues beyond me.

Despite the crush, I consider it a handsome gesture on the part of the Government to provide a press centre at all. It is one visible benefit of becoming European. What is more, it is a nice place to stop by, for those of us who are not members of White's or Boodles.

Local calls are free and thanks to a stern struggle by the manager, Donald Kerr, with the Stationery Office, paper and carbons are also provided.

The real trouble is finding the news. Last week's visit by Walter Mondale, the American Vice-President, was a meeting at which nothing happened. At the EEC affair, Anthony Gross slipped through the

agenda so fast, you might have thought that Match of the Day was on that evening. When the European and Commonwealth summits arrive there might be more to say.

Accommodation difficulties descend in Winchester, where a reader spotted a show-case bearing the message: "This showcase to let. Apply to the Director of Housing."

On the rise

Margaret Thatcher has ousted Enoch Powell from the popularity polls conducted annually at Madame Tussaud's waxworks by finishing fifth in the political section. She is still two places behind Edward Heath, but has the consolation that Harold Wilson has dropped out of the list and James Callaghan still comes nowhere. In the Hate and Fear section, Jimmy Carter has, curiously, taken Richard Nixon's place, tying with Dracula behind Hitler, Amin and John Christie.

Bernard Levin

Communism shows its brutal face once more

Even in a century which has gorged itself on atrocities until it has become almost too replete to swallow more, the horrors which accompanied and have followed the fall of Cambodia to the communists are exceptional both in their barbaric nature and in the colossal scale on which they have been carried out. Millions of Cambodians were expelled from their homes—the capital was simply emptied, at bayonet point, of its entire population—and force-marched into the jungles, there to live as they might or die if they could not find several hundred thousand were obliged to adopt the latter course. In addition, many thousands were exterminated by the Khmer Rouge regime—not as "enemies of the people" but in a campaign of indiscriminate terror clearly designed to crush any spirit of independence that might trouble the communist uniformity to come. Those who were caught trying to escape from the country were slaughtered on the borders; in the case of those who succeeded, families they left behind, and indeed entire villages, were exterminated.

So dreadful, so implacable and so widespread was the carnage that I believe it has even been mentioned in BBC television programmes—though not, of course, very often, or in terms which would suggest that those who dismissed as absurd the "domino theory" during the Vietnam war might have been wrong, let alone that those who worked so assiduously for a communist "liberation" of South Vietnam ought to feel troubled in their conscience. (Though Mr. William Shawcross has assured us, at some length, that everything that has happened in Cambodia is somehow the fault of the Americans, which is a great comfort.)

I have often remarked that a lot of noise has been taken of my doing so upon the way in which people who have worked assiduously for the extinction of freedom in the name of one or more of the "good" brands of communism have been able to turn their ideological supermarkets of the world have often been prepared to admit the truth about the resulting regimes, but only after 20 or 30 years of slavery and murder have elapsed. Thus it is now quite respectable in yellow-travelling circles to admit that some rather unpleasant things did happen in Stalin's Russia, and I have no doubt that about the beginning of the next century it will be perfectly in order to lament the fate of the millions who died or suffered in concentration camps, in communist China, though at present the correct view is that there are no such victims, since Mao's regime (in any case composed of "agrarian" reformers) achieved power solely by a liberal distribution of land and not by butchery of his opponents, and maintains that power because the moment success was achieved the entire population realized that the new regime was in every way admirable, so that no opposition to it could possibly arise.

But the horror in Cambodia looks as though it may prove an exception even to this rule, and although we would be foolish to expect a very long series of trenchant Panorama programmes denouncing the Cambodian regime, or four page pull-out supplements in the *Daily Mirror* by Mr. John Pilger, or a sustained campaign of protest on the streets of all the capitals of western Europe, or a TUC boycott of all contact with the country, yet yesterday's news does, I think, bear witness to a new and difficult to explain aversion for those most indolently wedded to the belief that communism is the best thing to have happened in South-East Asia since the invention of rice.

The news in question was perhaps most graphically reported in *The Daily Telegraph*, in a dispatch sent by John McBeth from a Thai village called Khong Khor, which was the scene of a raid from across the Cambodian border by Khmer Rouge soldiers. Some 400 of them had taken part in the action; it does not appear that there was any purpose to it (as one of the vil-

Totalitarianism what it sounds like: a system in which the state is everyt and human b are its raw m

lagers afterwards didn't take any ri take any cattle than that of cre after all, a subst But the report visited the scene the communists cribed what he s rice-farm land told of it old baby soon cut its throat. bodies of a p and her baby so ing in the bot the baby's th sliced open, the children lay dolls, in the sun knife wounds. Chaleam seven sons esca But her mother younger brother a wife and the daughter were machine-gun fir from their blaz

As the tree to be surprised tion, or to care described as an moment of undi ness, the equiv happened at My greatest enemy I doubt that the already prepari as no nearly so if indeed they d say that it was "provocation" b ary Thai leaders. Totalitarianism sounds like a word in which the ideological supermarke of the world have often been prepared to admit the truth about the resulting regimes, but only after 20 or 30 years of slavery and murder have elapsed.

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pleasure interspers vision appearances. He is a 10-year-old bred stallion of 16 by Sir Charles Clon of Derby winners him for £20,000. B to his back wheel that he never raced eventually picked for 111 Mandao is now stud, and is now mated each year. Orbit, a chestnut st television adaptor Corbin's Horse In the first part of W screened next Wed He was fed carrot for the benefit of ph and made no smile b cause. Acting is fin but oh, the public!

The Queen's eight grey were prancing Mall yesterday in i regalia, and pulling i like a dustcart. "I pull the state coach Queen attends her TV service," explained B Palace, and we can see coach to train cart they were pull trolley carrying pell bags full of sand to si weight of a carria

Thames Television brought the star of their new children's serial into their offices yesterday, followed by a woman with a bucket and shovel. Mandao was not destined for an acting career, but a leg injury caused him to be abandoned young to enjoy a life of sybaritic



Star quality

Thames Television brought the star of their new children's serial into their offices yesterday, followed by a woman with a bucket and shovel. Mandao was not destined for an acting career, but a leg injury caused him to be abandoned young to enjoy a life of sybaritic



From the *Anadocus Quartet*
Sir, We, the undersigned, heartily
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Levin's proposal!
Yours, etc.
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SIEGMUND NISSSEL
PETER SCHIDLOF,
MARTIN LOVETT.
Ag from 24 Redington Gardens,
NW3.

a Special Report on the fight against rheumatism and arthritis

The long pain



Franklin Wilson

Not to be shrugged off: 20 million people in Britain are thought to suffer from joint or muscular complaints

Too few to help the many

Tony Smith

Many joints are one of the most familiar features of old age, but we struggle off with arthritis as a disease of the young. In fact, disorders of the joints and muscles are a cause of visits to the extent of the

caused by arthritis from the simply because they are so often to their homes by mobility: but there numbers of them.

ost common form is osteoarthritis, by wearing away cartilaginous lining, which becomes stiff and painful. Five million men and women have pain and limited movement from work from industry each year, and the loss in productivity has been estimated at more than £400m a year.

Social security payments to old arthritis sufferers account for £85m a year; and the annual costs of medical consultations, drugs and hospital treatment amount to more than £130m.

Despite the depressing extent of disability due to the arthritis disorders the impression should not be given that their treatment is ineffective: there have

sufferers from ankylosing spondylitis, a similar inflammatory arthritis that affects mostly young men and causes progressive stiffness of the hips and spine. Many otherwise healthy people suffer intermittent attacks of lumbago, slipped disc and muscular rheumatism.

The British League against Rheumatism estimates that each year perhaps 20 million people in Britain have some painful joint or muscular complaint and that eight million will go to their doctors for treatment. Most of them will be middle-aged or elderly, but one in 20 young adults (between 16 and 44 years) has a rheumatic disorder.

The costs to the community are enormous. There are known to be more than 50,000 sufferers with muscle or joint disease confined to a bed or wheelchair. 150,000 are housebound. Rheumatic disorders cause the loss of 44 million days' work from industry each year, and the loss in productivity has been estimated at more than £400m a year.

Perhaps the most important single advance has been the development of a range of artificial joints that can replace those damaged by arthritis. The worn and distorted joint is excised and the surgeon fits in its place a metal or metal and plastic substitute. Tens of thousands of men and women are walking around on replacement hip joints of

the kind pioneered by Sir John Charnley, and there are encouraging results from the early trials of artificial knee, shoulder, and finger joints.

Drug treatment, too, has become more effective. The chemical defect responsible for gout can almost be corrected by regular doses of the drug allopurinol, and the crippling deformities formerly caused by chronic gout have gone for ever. There is no sign yet of a

drug that can halt or reverse the progress of rheumatoid arthritis and other similar forms of inflammatory joint disease: but symptoms can be relieved and mobility pre- served by judicious use of a whole spectrum of drugs ranging from gold to penicillamine.

Episodes in which the disease flares up can be shortened and damage to the joints and muscles kept to a minimum by admission

to a specialist unit where a full range of physiotherapy is available, including both exercises and specialist treatments such as infra-red radiation.

The lives of persons disabled by arthritis can be made much easier if they are provided with appropriate mechanical aids. Local authorities can modify their homes—fitting grab handles around the bath, widening doorways to admit a wheelchair—and

there are several units (such as the Mary Marlborough Lodge near Oxford) which can give information on the selection of aids for the kitchen, the car or the office which may enable an individual with arthritis to maintain his or her independence.

Unfortunately this range of treatments and aids does not reach every patient who could benefit. Despite the extent of suffering and disability attributable to ar-

thritis and rheumatism, only 5 per cent of National Health Service resources are spent on these disorders. There are too few specialist rheumatologists: on average only one for each 300,000 adults in the population, and the waiting lists for specialist treatment are too long: many old people who need replacement joints are likely to have to wait several years before they can hope for an operation.

The prospects of reducing delays are bleak, with the proportion of elderly in the population increasing rapidly.

Many local authorities have been generous in providing help for the disabled but others have not, and again the prospects for improvement are poor at a time when public expenditure is being cut.

What part has the private health sector to play? Arthritic disorders are more prevalent in manual than white-collar occupations, but the private sector can and does provide specialist care, including joint replacement operations, for the growing minority of the population who are prepared to pay or who have joined health insurance schemes.

However, now that the Health Services Act has become law, private beds will be phased out of NHS hospitals, and it is still far from clear whether private care will expand or contract in the next few years.

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This year is World Rheumatism Year, and there is to be an international campaign to try to end the neglect of the rheumatic diseases by drawing public attention to their severity and extent. In Britain there is to be pressure for improvements in facilities for

treatment and for more investment in research. Dr Michael Mason, president of the British League against Rheumatism, believes that rheumatology should be given more prominence in the NHS and in medical education. "Most of the senior staff of our teaching hospitals were trained at a time when there was little to be done for the rheumatic disorders, and rheumatology has been given the status of a minor medical speciality," he says. Rheumatology should be given a bigger place in both undergraduate and postgraduate medical teaching.

The image of rheumatology as a neglected study has led to inadequate investment in the speciality by the NHS. Many hospitals are poorly equipped, and recruitment of all grades of staff—medical and nursing and physiotherapists—has been poor. Some parts of the country have only one consultant trying to deal with the problems of a population of one million, and many district hospitals do not have a specialist rheumatologist on the consultant staff.

Modern specific treatments can be highly effective in preventing disability, but they need to be started early in the progress of the disease and it is essential that the diagnosis is accurate.

Specialist care is essential for the best results. Dr Mason says, and while he accepts that the NHS is short of money he argues that there is a convincing case for switching more resources into rheumatology, where it is known that they can be effective.

The author is Medical Correspondent, The Times.

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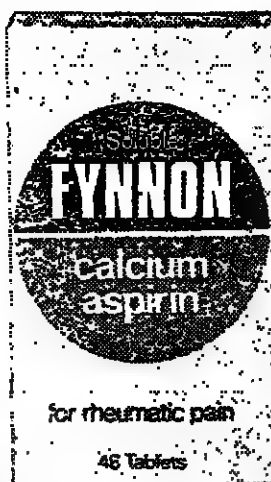
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ARC supports the world's only Institute of Rheumatology, at a cost of nearly £½ million a year.
ARC finances over 100 research teams. It has now built a unique multidisciplinary research centre at The London Hospital.
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THE ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH



Arthritis in the finger joints can mean that a reader is unable to hold a book in the normal way. This sufferer is listening to a "talking book" supplied by the 2,000-strong National Listening Library. About 700 titles are available.

Our Medical Correspondent discusses three objectives for research applied to the relief of these crippling diseases—and outlines some needs for the future

Mainly men affected

Anyone asking whether laboratory research is ever likely to help to reduce the burden of arthritis need look no further than the example of gout. The cartilage of the red-tipped toe with its hugely bandaged foot supported on a foot-stool has a foundation in fact, for an acute attack of gout causes pain of frightening intensity, but the disease is not limited to those whose lives have been spent gorging on rich food and port wine.

Gout is a biochemical abnormality—an accumulation of uric acid and its salts in the body—that affects between two and five out of every 1,000 men, many in their twenties or thirties. It is much rarer in women. In about 15 per cent of cases there is a known family tendency to the disorder. Oddly enough, gout seems a highly acceptable diagnosis—perhaps because of its traditional association with the upper classes and its apparent predilection for men of above average intelligence and drive.

Typically, there is no hint of the disease until the sudden onset of pain, redness and swelling of a joint, often but not invariably the big toe. The seventeenth-century physician Sydenham described how the affected foot "is not able to bear the weight of the clothes upon it, nor hard walking in the chamber".

Untreated, the attack subsides within two weeks, but usually only to return with even warning. As the disease progresses, moreover, joints become permanently damaged by crystals of sodium urate and lumps and bumps known as tophi are formed beneath the skin by deposits of the chemical. Damage may also be caused to the kidneys, and many gout sufferers have to put up with the pains of colic from kidney stones as well as their arthritis.

Fortunately, gout can now be said to have been cured, or at least brought under control. No one can prevent the individual who is not suspected of having the disease from suffering the first acute attack, but once gout has been diagnosed the biochemical disturbance can be corrected.

The credit for this advance goes to a programme of extended research which led the British pharmaceutical firm Wellcome to develop a drug, allopurinol (Zyloric), introduced in the 1960s, which diverts the chemical precursors of uric acid into a form in which they can be excreted in the urine. So long as he takes allopurinol regularly, anyone with gout can be confident of remaining free of the disease.

Unfortunately, gout is unique among the common forms of arthritis in having a clearly identified chemical abnormality as its cause—a point emphasized by Dr Michael Mason when talking to *The Times*. "We are still a long way off discovering the underlying abnormality responsible for the disease," he says, "but we have made substantial advances in the past 20 years and with more research effort there are excellent long-term prospects."

Victims are young

Ankylosing spondylitis is a case in point. This mysterious disease, like gout, predominantly affects men. Most victims are teenagers or young adults, and typically the first sign of the disease is aching pain in the back and hips. Often the patient finds he wakes in the morning with the lower spine stiff and painful. After a few weeks of symptoms the pains may disappear, only to return again with renewed intensity and affecting more of the spine.

Sometimes the disease appears as unexpectedly as it came; but more often the process extends to the whole length of the spine, which gradually becomes immovable. In many cases other joints are affected; the hips may become severely damaged, and the ribs may become stiffened, causing severe limitation of breathing.

Research into ankylosing spondylitis made big advance recently when it was shown that almost all patients had one feature in common: they belong to the same tissue group, HLA-B27. Interest in these groups is a result of research into transplantation, for in the early days

of transplant surgery it became apparent that the best results were obtained in cases where the donor and recipient were related. This led to a search for tests of compatibility on a whole range of transplantation antigens, similar to but more complex than the blood groups. One of these transplantation antigens, HLA B27, is found in about 5 per cent of healthy people, but it is now apparent that almost all cases of ankylosing spondylitis are found in this minority of the population.

Since ankylosing spondylitis affects only one person in every 1,000, there are clearly other factors as well. What is now needed is research to identify these additional factors—which might be occupational, dietary, or associated with some form of infection—and work along these lines is now in progress in research centres throughout the world.

Meanwhile young men affected have better prospects of recovery or relief of their symptoms than ever before. Dr Mason is emphatic that when treatment is started early patients need not develop the severe, crippling fixation of the joints that used to be seen. The most important aspect of modern management is its emphasis on keeping the joints mobile by regular exercise and physiotherapy. Another vital need seems to be early, accurate diagnosis. If the first symptoms of backache are treated by prolonged rest in bed, valuable time might be lost.

Not a life sentence

The most challenging research problem at present is rheumatoid arthritis. This disease, which causes severe disability to all the other forms of arthritis. Like ankylosing spondylitis, it is a disease of youth and middle age, but rheumatoid affects many more people—2 per cent to 3 per cent of the population as against three times as common in women as in men. Though its most obvious feature is painful swelling of the joints, the disease involves the whole body so that during acute attacks patients feel generally unwell and often run a fever.

by Pat Healy

We have known for over five years officially what was widely suspected before: that arthritis is the most common crippling disease in Britain. It affects at least 700,000 women and 200,000 men, most of them elderly. Many more of the women live alone, struggling somehow to retain their independence against the odds of a progressively disabling disease.

It is an extremely frustrating experience for the elderly women who are the main victims. Arthritis is not a particularly obvious handicap because its effects are gradual and result in a slow diminution in its self-inflicted disabilities of several things, like dressing, walking, cooking. It is particularly humiliating for active women, used to running a home but finding themselves widowed, often having to struggle on a low income, to find they can no longer cope without pain or considerable difficulty with the tasks they have taken for granted for most of their adult lives.

The human consequences of the statistics, first published in 1971 after an exhaustive Government social survey, were the main impetus for the all-party support for the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act which changed into duties most of the existing powers available to local authorities to help disabled people living at home.

The Act has resulted in spectacular advances in help, particularly for elderly disabled people, but huge gaps remain to be filled. Progress is now being hampered by public expenditure constraints. The first duty of a local authority under the Act is to identify its disabled residents and then offer them services if they fall within their own definitions of severe handicap. The number of people on disability registers in England and Wales doubled in five years, from 406,000 at the beginning of 1970 to 811,000 in 1974-75.

Rheumatoid arthritis may start dramatically with acute swelling of several joints, but just as typically there is a gradual onset with a little pain and stiffness in the hands, feet or one of the larger joints. In these early stages as one inflamed joint settles down, often another is affected. Sooner or later it is apparent that some process is damaging half a dozen or more joints, and laboratory tests done at that time may confirm the suspicion of rheumatoid arthritis.

This diagnosis is not necessarily a life sentence. A substantial group of patients—10 per cent to 15 per cent—seem to run a short course. All their symptoms disappear within a few hours, and the disease may then remain quiescent for years or indeed for the rest of their lifetime. More commonly, the disease waxes and wanes unpredictably, with months of pain and swelling affecting hands, feet, elbows and knees suddenly coming to an end, to be followed by months of near normal health.

With modern treatment—physiotherapy, drugs and carefully regulated rest—any permanent damage to the joints during these attacks can be kept to a minimum. Even so, a small minority of patients with severe disease becomes permanently incapacitated and confined to a bed or a wheelchair.

Their incapacity is due to the destruction of the joints, affecting both cartilage and bone. The joints become dislocated, the bones are distorted and the muscles weakened. Drugs can slow this destructive process, but they cannot halt it completely. Patients with this severe form of the disease can sometimes be treated surgically by replacement of badly damaged joints by metal or plastic artificial substitutes.

What are the research prospects? Dr Frank Dudley Hart, consulting physician at the Westminster Hospital, London, believes that rheumatoid arthritis is a blanket term covering several distinct diseases. The enormous variation in the severity of symptoms and the unpredictability of outcome are best explained, he argues, by there being a number of different forms of rheumatoid arthritis.

Further clues may come, he suggests, from collection

Cuts threaten already inadequate service

March 31, 1975. More have been added since, but the statistics suggest that there are still many more to be found.

There are estimated to be more than three million people aged 16 and over living at home with some impairment, nearly one million of them suffering from arthritis. Some of the people on disability registers are children, which indicates that there are still many more people to be identified. Not all of them will need services, of course, but those who do have little chance of help if they are not known to their local social services department.

The provision of services to help elderly disabled people to cope at home has also increased dramatically. In 1974-75, social services departments installed telephones in 22,025 disabled people's homes, more than 5,000 over two years before, while the number for whom they paid telephone rentals increased nearly four times in the same period, from 12,151 in 1972-73 to 47,089 in 1974-75.

The number of elderly and handicapped people with home help rose in the same two years from 555,000 to 648,000 while the meals-on-wheels service expanded more slowly from 172,000 to 185,000. The number having their television licence paid by social services increased fourfold from 4,289 to 16,038.

The number given free or subsidized holidays rose more than 24,000 to 104,835 in 1974-75. All these services may have helped to keep down the numbers of disabled and elderly people going into institutions: only 5,000 more were in local authority homes by mid-1975 compared with two years previously.

bringing the total to 10. But all of them are in danger of cuts, in spite of the fact that the known is not yet being met.

Perhaps even more important in helping to keep out of institutions is the fact that disabled people have suitable housing, amount of purpose housing available is mated at about one-third the known need. Adapting housing is therefore important, but because it can be expensive the need is not as easily obtained as might be.

Personal aids were to 159,386 disabled people in 1975 to help them with ing, cleaning, cooking moving about. That sent a rate of 343 holds helped for 100,000. If people need to that extent to be able to live as normal it possible, it can be that a similar number adaptations to their But adaptations were to only 41,253 in 1974-75, a rate of 100,000 or about a of the rate for aids, kinds of help are not meeting all the need, while thousands other disabled people ing them are 'simp known. Most elder able people live on l below those of the abled population and therefore pay for th they need. The fo ones are those w known and live in where their needs: garded as a priori remainder rely on family and voluntar organizations which all their own financial, and time problems.

The author is Social Correspondent, *The Times*

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British Rheumatism & Arthritis Association

President Hon. Angus Ogilvy
Chairman Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir, CBE, CD, LLD.

AIMS...

- TO HELP rheumatic and arthritic sufferers information and advice and practical aid.
- TO STRIVE for improved welfare and facilities for sufferers.
- TO ASSIST and promote the rehabilitation those affected by the rheumatic diseases.
- TO STIMULATE greater awareness of the problems associated with rheumatism and arthritis.
- TO PROVIDE specially adapted holiday homes and residential homes.
- TO ESTABLISH a network of branches throughout the country.

The Association has a membership of over 25,000 of whom are sufferers of some form of the crippling disease of arthritis or rheumatism. It is the only national organization devoted to the welfare of these sufferers. Membership is open to all sufferers and those who to give active support or to help financially. There over 125 branches in the United Kingdom and new are being formed each year.

The Welfare Department deals with enquiries (from non-members as well as members) concerning holidays, statutory allowances, transport special equipment for use in the home and gives a on the many aids and gadgets for the disabled which be purchased at headquarters or by post.

Five Holiday Homes and a self catering family unit equipped to meet the needs and enjoyment of able guests, are maintained, together with a residential Home accommodating fourteen arthritics and a rest of specially adapted flats. Accompanied continental days are arranged.

The Association tries to make life easier and pleaser in as many ways as possible for people suffering from disabilities of arthritis and rheumatism, which prevent them from doing and enjoying so many of the things regarded as "normal life".

Please remember, rheumatism and arthritis are diseases that kill few—but cripple millions. Help urgently needed to achieve our aims on provide our services—Legacies, bequeathed Gifts Donations will be greatly appreciated.

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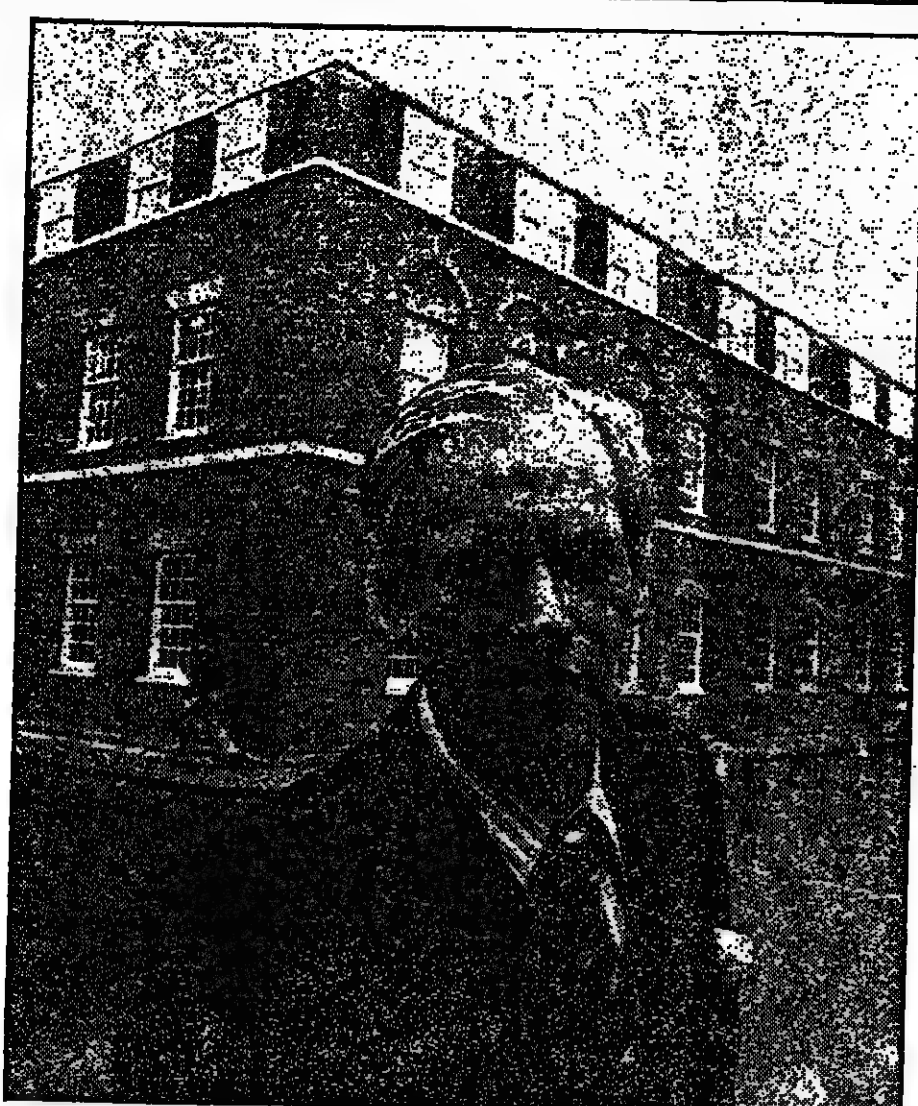
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and joint research unit at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, will be opened by the Duchess of Kent tomorrow. Left to right: cutting vertebrae into thin slabs for fine detail animation; Professor H. L. F. Currey, unit director, outside the new building; fluorescent markers are used to allow microscopic study of auto-immune reactions.

Group's helping hand

by Charles Boase

Like any 10-year-old girl, Jill Holroyd loved running and skipping, but then she contracted juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and the disease took its remorseless course. Now a graduate aged 23 she has two artificial hips and the "long pain" stretches ahead, with all its physical and psychological difficulties.

She and 25,000 other members are helped to cope with those difficulties by the British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association, a charity which also focuses the help offered by other organisations and the statutory social services.

Its branches meet at least once a month for social, educational and rehabilitative activities. But, Mr Norman Smith, the general secretary, says: "The real object is to get people physically out of their four-wall environment." Without the association one-third of its members would never go outside their homes.

Meetings, newsletters and personal contact stimulate members' outside interests as well as spread tips on jobs, housing, education and apparently simple everyday tasks. It encourages an arthritic mother to learn how others have managed against the odds to wash their babies.

Miss Holroyd, who is also chairman of the vigorous new 130 Group for Young Arthritis (named after chance computer number), says: "A lot of our group are young housewives, keen to lead as normal a life as possible." Everything that reduces introspection and dependence on others contributes to that.

Branches of the BRA are formed in response to local requests. The regional organiser prepares for an inaugural meeting to elect officers and head office gives £100 to start the branch. Aberdeen, one of the senior branches, has more than 1,000 members and in the past two years has given £20,000 to extend a BRA hotel. Members pay £1 a year (50p for old age pensioners) and receive a quarterly magazine. Non-arthritics may also join.

BRA, which is independent from and complementary to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council for Research, has a tradition of not taking money from the branches. Instead, it uses its income from donations and legacies to subsidize the few branches in deficit and to issue grants for a range of needs from year.

Collaboration in research could be turning point

pinning of the Health Service made little difference to the establishment of small experimental units, wholly or financed by charitable donations.

The unit was formed four years ago. As is so often the case, work had to begin in cramped quarters with inadequate facilities.

The facilities were all too familiar to medical research staff. The orthopaedic surgeon had a tiny office by the front door of the hospital, the rheumatologist was housed in similar cramped accommodation in the physiotherapy department more than half a mile away and the pathologist was in a different building across the road.

Today they have the advantage of working together in a three-floor building, simply and functionally designed, containing the main research and tissue research, in the processing laboratories, X-ray and consulting rooms, an operating and anaesthetic suite and a library which can be quickly used for discussion groups.

Before the building contract was placed the Tower Hamlets NHS health district requested that the London Hospital's new microbiological unit should be housed in an extension built as an extra to the ARC centre and this was agreed. Costs to the NHS have been saved with the sharing of some facilities, a good example of cooperation between the state service and an independent organization depending on covenants, donations and legacies for its work.

The promise offered by the collaboration of an interdisciplinary specialist team patients in a new effort to relieve the misery and hardship in a new ankle joint has also been recognized by fully inserted.

the Medical Research Council.

They have transferred their immunological research unit, directed by Dr John Holborow, from the Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, to the new unit. The move was particularly welcomed by the ARC as adding to existing cooperation and as reflecting the growing interest in immunology relating to the rheumatic diseases.

The unit has already had its successes. There have been 200 insertions of a new knee joint, developed in cooperation with Imperial College, London. This was a similar idea to the hip joint, which has been a great help to many severely crippled patients. It is in two parts, already been changed—and surgical techniques are being studied to see how they can be improved.

Studies are being made of viruses which may be involved in the early stages of rheumatoid arthritis and of Perthes' disease of the hip joint in children, although it is a condition which usually resolves spontaneously as the child grows older.

The work is varied and wide ranging but systematically planned. As Dr Michael Mason, chairman of the executive and finance committees of ARC, says, "We cannot rely on stumbling upon a cure".

Professor H. L. F. Currey, professor of rheumatology at the London Hospital and director of the new unit, thinks that the provision of home aids and comforts is valuable, and encouraging the training of specialized health teams is important.

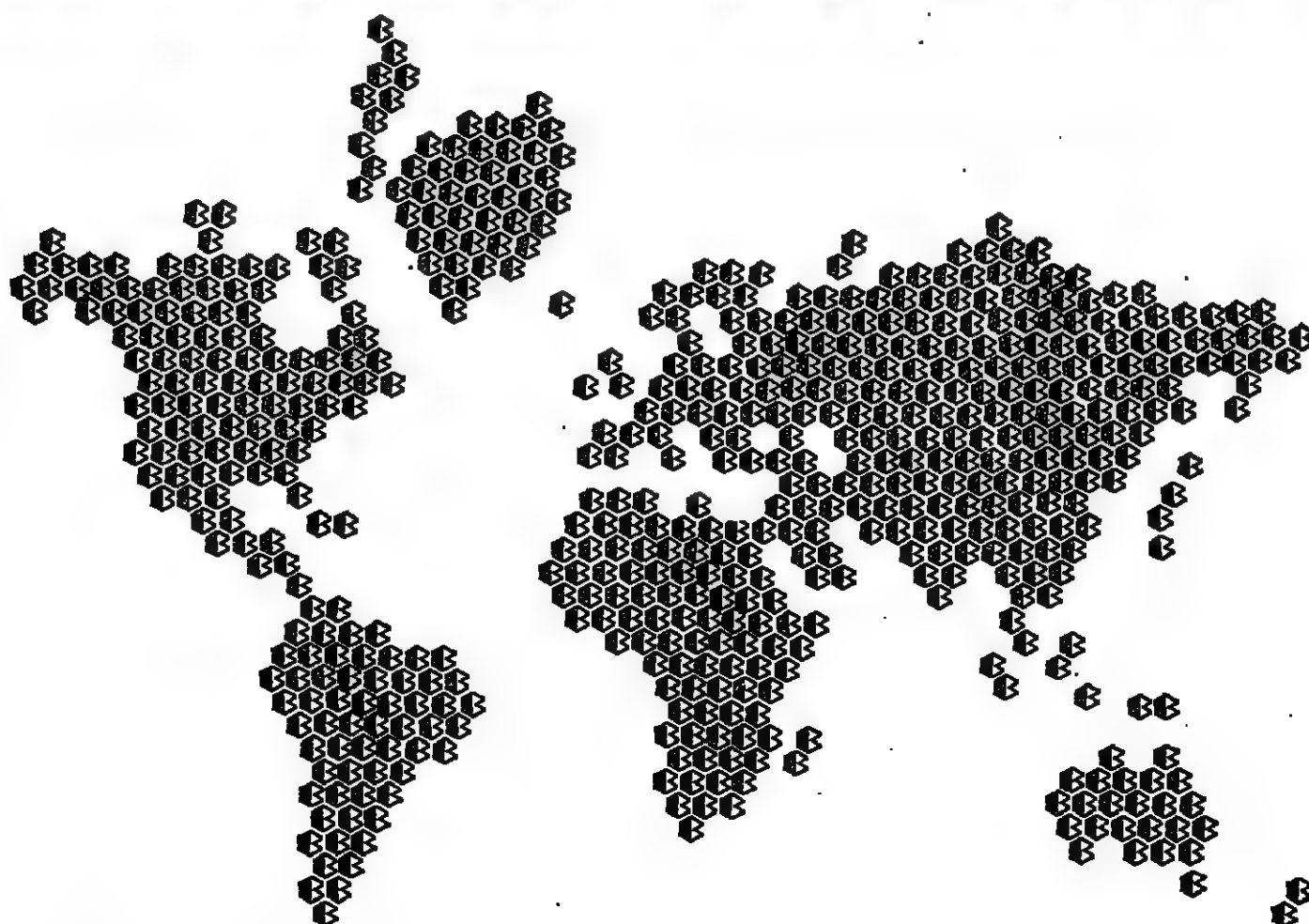
But significant advances in the relief of arthritic suffering await scientific advances, such as the recent discovery that a high pro-

portion of patients with ankylosing spondylitis (which affects the spine) possess a certain tissue antigen, rather like people have different blood groups. The implications of the discovery have to be worked out but the original observation is expected to lead to important advances in the understanding of rheumatic diseases.

This is evidence, in Professor Currey's view, that many important advances come not from flashes of inspiration but from the application of new techniques to old problems. In this case it was the old problem of genetic inheritance of the disease married to the new technique of tissue typing developed by immunologists for use by transplant surgeons.

J.R.

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of the disease process, but has also led to the discovery of a number of important anti-rheumatic drugs.

Of these ibuprofen (Brufen) is now prescribed in more than 110 countries, where for millions of rheumatic sufferers it has helped bring relief from pain and disability. And our research programme continues, to help make future years better ones for rheumatism sufferers throughout the world.



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Mr Dell spells out changes in foreign currency export financing

Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday announced a series of measures to compel a switch to foreign currency financing of exports.

The measures follow Mr Healey's statement in his December measures that he wished to encourage greater invoicing in foreign currency, which would reduce the need for government funds and thereby reduce the public sector financial deficit.

In reply to a parliamentary question, Mr Dell announced the following changes:

In future the Export Credits Guarantee Department will underwrite larger project cases only where these are financed in foreign currency. Also, foreign currency financing will normally be required for all project business with certain countries, and will be actively sought in a number of others.

ECGD guaranteed sterling finance will no longer be avail-

able for contracts requiring support for non-British elements, and general purpose sterling lines of credit will not be established or renewed unless previous lines have been used fully and rapidly.

To assist in this process, interest rates for foreign currency buyer credits would be held to the minimum levels established under the international guidelines announced.

Mr Dell said that in his announcement on August 4 about improvements in ECGD cover for contracts in foreign currencies, generally an export premium would be charged to exporters utilizing such cover for buyer credit business. He had now decided that ECGD's premium requirement in this respect would be spread over its whole buyer credit business, sterling and foreign currency alike, and this had already been allowed for in the premium increases

announced this week. Also, under ECGD's "cost escalation cover," eligible foreign currency credit contracts would in future enjoy the more favourable terms hitherto applicable to cash contracts only.

A small unit has been set up to help exporters make the necessary arrangements in order to minimize any problems which may be encountered with the new form of financing.

ECGD is circulating exporters most concerned details of all the measures, which will, Mr Dell believed, help to bring about a major switch to foreign currency financing of exports which is needed to produce the required savings in public expenditure.

The department also announced yesterday that the minimum contract value to qualify for buyer credits is being raised from £250,000 to £1m.

Fresh disputes hit Leyland and Ford

By R. W. Shakespeare

British Leyland plants in the Midlands and the Ford works at Halewood, on Merseyside, were hit by fresh disputes yesterday after the ending of strikes which had disrupted car deliveries and production.

Although 270 drivers employed by a contracting company, James Car Deliveries, called off their fortnight-old strike, Leyland is unable to recall 1900 workers laid off at the Triumph plant in Coventry because of a walk-out yesterday by 300 paint shop workers at the factory.

Production of Dolomite and Spitfire cars will remain at a standstill. The dispute is over the use of industrial engineers on work study exercises.

Lay-offs were threatened yesterday by a strike of 350 press operators at Leyland's plant at Halewood, which is being held over a dispute involving a foreman who had been "blackballed" by the men.

The Mini, Jaguar and Rover 3500, walked out after being told they would lose pay for staging a meeting lasting several hours.

Car deliveries have restarted from Leyland's Solihull and Longbridge plants.

At Leyland's Cowley car body works 650 Marine workers, on strike over a manning dispute, are to resume today.

Meanwhile, 1,500 manual workers at Leyland factories at Cowley have been urged by their unions to accept a 5 per cent pay rise.

At Ford, Halewood, a strike which ended the past week has caused lost production worth £12m, was called off yesterday after a meeting of the 5,000 body pressing workers involved.



Left to right: Lord Shawcross, Mr David Orr, chairman of Unilever Limited, and Mr Reg Valin, chief executive of Charles Barker City.

Unilever Limited wins 'Times' award for company results advertisements

By Ronald Emier

Unilever Limited, with advertising agents Charles Barker City, was named last night as overall winner of The Times award of the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1976.

The Grand Prix is awarded to the advertisement which, in the opinion of the judges, would leave the reader with the impression that the company would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or in which to invest.

This year there were well over 100 entries and the judges said they had found deciding the winners difficult because the standard of entries was higher than in 1975. The entries, they said, were a fasci-

inating example of the professionalism which could be attained in this field of advertising.

Category winner for a half-page advertisement or larger was Metal Box Company with agents Charles Barker City.

Second was C. E. Heath & Co with agents Walter Judd, Third was United Biscuits Holdings, agents Charles Barker City.

Winner in the category for advertisements of under half-page was A&H Ltd, with agents Dewe Rogerson. Second was Incheape & Co, with agents Charles Barker City, and third was J. E. Sanger, with agents Dewe Rogerson.

Butler, Dennis & Garland, was second and Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings, with agents St James's Advertising and Publishing Co, third.

A special award was made to BOC International and agents Rieley Tibble for the most novel, inventive and original entry.

The winners of this, the third annual competition, were presented with their awards by Lord Shawcross, chairman of the judges. The other judges were Mrs Jacqueline Thwaites, of the Inchbold School of Design; Mr Anthony F. Bamford, of Cazenove & Co; Mr Edgar W. J. Palamoutian, of the M & G Group; Mr Anthony Everett, of Binder Hamlyn Singleton Fabian, and Mr Hugh Stephenson, editor of The Times Business News.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Laying the foundations of a national energy policy

From Mr Norman Jenkins

Sir, The appeal in your issue of January 26 by Mr Mike Thomas and 13 other Labour MPs is an emotional one that is not related to the best interests of the United Kingdom national energy dilemma nor to the labour force available.

With a surplus generating capacity of at least 40 per cent, with more still being built and a declining use of electricity, there are other and better alternatives. We must not continue to build plant that uses three units of fuel for every one put to good use. This is merely to perpetuate the technique begun by Ferranti, Crompton, Edison and others in the 1890s.

The steam railways of that era have died an economic death; we cannot afford similar to waste so much fuel in producing electricity regardless.

By decentralizing and combining, producing useful heat with some electricity, we can cope with such growth as there may be until more acceptable nuclear reactors can be developed. Even then, they need

only be one third the size. Combined heat and power can employ just as many if not more in a more rewarding effort, using less fuel to meet the same energy need.

Amalgamations did not save the shipbuilding industry when giant liners were no longer required; we do not need, one needs, giant power stations. If we do not think small we shall be overtaken once again.

The electricity industry is understandably opposed to combining heat and power—they will have to yield priority to heat in the energy-based economy that is being forced upon us. The objections raised against CH & P are biased and contrived; they do not compare the objective of an all-electric age, with full exploitation of the whole energy package, which inescapably must contain twice as much heat as electricity, a physical fact that our steam railways ignored far too long.

Short-term sentiment is no basis for hard-used—impartial engineering. Yours faithfully, NORMAN JENKINS, Whitehill, Ewshot, Farnham, Surrey, January 26.

From Mr David Cral

Sir, I was interested Mr Worcham's letter (31) concerning the consumer of gas and Electricity, by its v gobbles up primary energy in generation mission whereas not extraction energy eff production and e One hundred energy coal or oil, convert tricity, provide les units of energy deliv consumer. One hun of natural g, other hand, can be virtually free of los to 1975, 25 per cent Kingdom's primary assumption "disappe generating electric important issue of, servation is to seriously, a signifi tion can be made by in an appropriate Using electricity gen fossil fuel for heat is clearly a waste and is rightly refle price differential be tricity and gas.

Yours faithfully, DAVID CRABBE, Energy Research G The Open Universi Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7

Computer price coding and the elderly

From Mr S. L. Maughan

Sir, On behalf of the Article Number Association, the organization of retailers, grocery product manufacturers and other suppliers to the industry, which will coordinate the allocation and use of computer numbers for virtually all United Kingdom food and grocery products, I hasten to reassure Mr Faulkner, honorary director of Help the Aged (letters January 21) that we wholeheartedly share his conviction and concern that this development must not inconvenience or confuse shoppers, particularly those members of society such as the elderly. Indeed, unsensible behaviour to the contrary would be both uncaring and uncommercial.

For the following reasons we are confident that article numbering and its probable sequel, symbol marking, will benefit shoppers, young and old:

1. Unit prices of all items sold will be conspicuously and unambiguously signposted where each product is displayed in the store. This price marking will clearly identify the product, the manufacturer, the pack size and the price per item to which it refers. There will be no latitude for confusion.

2. While some retailers may decide in the interest of efficiency to discontinue price-marking individual packs as symbol marking is implemented, other retailers may resolve to continue individual pack price-marking for sound marketing reasons. Indeed, even if symbol marking should become standard procedure, smaller retail outlets will continue individual pack price-marking if their turnover volume is insufficient to justify the investment required for the electronic checkout equipment. Even without this equipment, their head office, wholesaler and warehouse operations will be made more efficient in terms of stock control by article numbering and symbol marking.

3. This increased efficiency, particularly in terms of reduced investments in "buffer" stocks, will help retailers to trim costs and thus keep prices lower for shoppers than they would otherwise be—in much the same way that self-service has.

4. It is estimated that when symbol marking reaches its optimum level, checkout time

will be speeded up by as much as 50 per cent.

5. There will be no need for a "key to code numbers" at the checkout, as the price of each product purchased will be prominently shown where the product is displayed. Furthermore, the checkout equipment will "read" the symbol marking and translate this into an itemized list which identifies each product purchased and its price. Currently, cash register till rolls show only the prices of the purchased items. Thus symbol marking will provide shoppers with more information, not less.

6. Symbol marking will virtually eliminate checkout errors that now result from human mistakes. I assure you, sir, that all aspects of article numbering and symbol marking will be extensively tested among all sectors of the industry as well as among representative consumer groups. We shall seek and welcome the interest and assistance of Help the Aged and other organizations to ensure that these developments best serve the community.

Yours faithfully, S. L. MAUGHAN, Chairman, Article Number Association (UK) Limited, Grange Lane, Letchmore Heath, Watford, Hertfordshire, January 24.

Sorting out faults in house build

From Mr I. S. Knight

Sir, This office co several thousand di year between builde chasers. Most are by its nature, depends on voluntem between the y some are not satisfie who are disgruntled blame the referee.

Two letters are required by us, no Gee's case (Letters, which arose in spiritedly conteste other side; a regis tect gave evidence which wholly conr Gee's point of view.

Of course, concili company. Since go straight to arbi Mr Gee could have snag is that the los to pay fees and Institute of Arbitr accepted a suggesti that a shortened ce dure be tried ext for housing disp 400.

Yours sincerely, I. S. KNIGHT, Chie Conciliation Officer, National House-Bul Council, 58 Portland Place, London W1N 4BU.

Index linking pensions to public serv

From Mr Robert Ho

Sir, The Times report 24) that the Cabinet 24) once again over the des of the Pension Act of 1971 which fiation-proofed pens a million of our for serv.

But is the issue re plicated as you sug stion arises largely b servants are given against rising prices able to the rest of population. Equit raised as a scrol ing public service p to the retail price t present, but to the average earnings.

In this way, publ would be brought line with the rest of the nation, not any than the average w. Yours faithfully, ROBERT HARGRE Independent Televis Limited, 17N House, 48 West Street, London, W1P 4DE.

Shareholders of GOLDEN HOPE PLANTATIONS LIMITED

are strongly recommended by their Board to accept the HME merger proposals

by filling in and posting the green acceptance form already sent to them so that it will arrive at Harrisons & Crosfield, 1-4 Great Tower Street, London EC3R 5AB not later than 3.00 pm on Monday, 7th February 1977.

Acceptance of the HME offer ensures a continuing interest in an outstandingly successful investment.

Please read carefully your Chairman's letter, posted yesterday, which urges rejection of Genting's take-over bid.

This advertisement is placed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited on behalf of Golden Hope Plantations Limited. The Directors of Golden Hope have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed therein are fair and accurate and jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

IN BRIEF

£49m export orders for two BSC divisions

Scunthorpe and Sheffield divisions of British Steel Corporation have won export orders totalling some £49m to be completed in the first quarter of this year.

The £25m Scunthorpe contract representing 35 per cent of the division's output in the first quarter, is for £10m of wire rod for Europe, South America, India and the Middle East; £7m worth of billets for the Near East and South America; and £8m orders for plates and sections.

The Sheffield orders are free-cutting steel for North America and Mexico worth over £21m. The Forges Foundries and Engineering section weighs in with a welcome £2.2m order for three sets of chemical vessels for central America.

Sales strategy shift by Bakelite Xylonite

Bakelite Xylonite has withdrawn from the sale of epoxide resins as part of the thermosetting division's strategy of concentrating on producing and marketing phenolic resins, moulding materials and industrial laminates—including those bonded with epoxide resins.

The company, which is a subsidiary of American-owned Union Carbide, said that to complete rationalization of its position, marketing of cycloaliphatic resins produced by Union Carbide USA had been transferred from the thermosetting division to the chemicals division of Union Carbide UK.

US deficit widens

The United States trade deficit on a balance of payments basis widened to a record \$3,250m (about £1,912m), seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter from \$3,110m in the third, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

For 1976 as a whole, the trade deficit was a record \$9,660m compared with a \$9,030m surplus in 1975.

Textile plant boost

Export earnings of Britain's textile machinery industry rose to a peak of nearly £253m last year, an increase of £13m on 1975 and double the level of 1970.

Overall tonnages fell to the lowest level since 1960, as machinery imports were also down by weight, but value rose to a new high level of over £107m.

Outlook for mortgages now brighter

By Margaret Stone

More optimism exists in the building society movement than a month or so ago, Mr Raymond Potter, chairman of the Building Societies Association, says in the latest issue of the association's bulletin, published today.

Mr Potter, however, did not commit himself to forecasting trends of interest rates, either in the short or medium term view. But he did point out that "if a level of lending comparable with 1976 is to be achieved the inflow into societies must improve."

Despite the setback to funds at the end of last year and the record mortgage interest rate of 12½ per cent, 1976 was still a satisfactory year with lending an all-time high. A total of £5,134m was lent to 715,000 homebuyers compared with the previous record of 1975 when £4,949m was lent to 651,000 purchasers.

Business appointments

Mr H P N Benson to be APV Holdings ch

Mr H. P. N. Benson is to become chairman and chief executive of APV Holdings on May 18, when Mr P. W. Seligman retires as chairman. Mr K. A. G. Miller is to be managing director, responsible for all the operating companies except those of the Hail-Thermomink group, which remain the responsibility of Mr D. K. Fraser. Mr R. M. Seligman will become marketing director and Mr K. A. Grover finance director. Mr Benson is to be chairman and Mr Miller deputy chairman of APV Company. Mr D. J. Shore will be appointed managing director and joins the Holdings company board.

Mr Maxwell Joseph, chairman of Grand Metropolitan, has been made chairman of the National Council of the British Hotels Restaurants and Caterers Association. He succeeds Sir Charles Fort. Mr Rex Joseph, managing director of Strand Hotels until the recent merger with Trust Houses Forte becomes chairman of the association's board of management.

Mr D. Olyphant has been re-elected to the board and appointed chairman of Heywood Williams, after the resignation of Mr E. R. Scholtes as chairman and managing director. Mr Olyphant also becomes managing director jointly with Mr R. E. Hinchcliffe. Mr J. A. F. Vialmont becomes a non-executive director.

Mr R. Bradley, Sir William Bulmer, Mrs M. Fletcher, Mr J. Layden, Mr T. Park and Wing Commander P. D. Procter are to serve on Yorkshire and Yorkshire side Economic Planning Council. Mr J. A. Selka has been made chairman of Stroud Riley Drummond. He succeeds Mr C. Meredith who continues as a non-

executive director. Mr R. V. Stroud has become deputy chairman and continues as chairman and managing director of Stroud Riley & Co. Mr W. F. Ward becomes chairman and managing director of James Drummond and Sons.

Mr F. H. Spencer, head of corporate planning, National Westminster Bank, has been appointed south-east regional executive director. He succeeds Mr E. W. Read who retires on June 30.

Mr D. B. Peters, group chief accountant, has been made managing director of the newly-reorganized horticultural activity, from April 1.

Mr J. A. Connolly is now a director of Alexander Rowden Insurance Brokers.

Mr James Cowan and Mr Philip Weekes have been made part-time members of the National Coal Board.

Mr Peter Barker has become managing director of Burrup, Matheson (Holdings). Mr Alan Brooker, who has been acting managing director, will continue as chairman.

Mr Syndercombe Coleridge has been appointed vice-president by Citibank NA. He will be responsible for the bank's shipping accounts in the United Kingdom and southern Europe.

Mr David A. Blakie has taken over as chief general manager of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation.

Mr P. Ashley Miller has gone on to the board of Arbuthnot Securities, and he and Mr J. Magnay are now also on the board of Arbuthnot Investment Management Services.

Mr I. E. Watson has been made managing director of Hazdon of Birmingham, and Mr G. Manning becomes managing director of Hawke Cable Claude, following the retirement of Mr A. F. Herbert.

Mr G. R. C. Berwick has joined Tremlett Holdings as financial director, designating Mr A. W. G. MacIntyre and Mr M. M. Sabharwal have become joint managing directors of Dampier India, after the retirement of Mr Kenneth Rogers has been made managing director of Speerix Textiles.

Mr Jeffrey Bentley becomes the managing director of R. J. P. Nicklin.

Mr Peter Rowley, Mr Gordon Wright and Mr Maurice Jones have joined the board of Harall, Mr Leslie Richardson has given up his post as joint managing director.

Mr Ernest Hall is to resign as

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Squeezing out the private investor

figures on stock transactions during the last year of the year of the continued evidence of the private investor on the market.

the latest surge in share prices, with the sort of second round of investment, does not have the same appeal as the first round. The investor who has been tempted to get back into the market, figures the latest ones from the market, figures the latest ones from the market, figures the latest ones from the market.

Reed International Sustaining recovery

With the market expecting a slowdown in Reed International's recovery rate, news of third quarter profits £2m ahead of the previous three months was enough to sweep the share price up to 230p yesterday. However this result could represent an exceptional peak and previous estimates of around £70m for the full year need not be dramatically upgraded.

worth £18m to profits at the attributable level, and £147m to shareholders' funds. It remains the fact, though, that the 6 per cent yield at 275p (which rises to 7.2 per cent on this year's forecast dividends), is more than amply covered despite a big rise in the tax charge (reflecting a change in the profits mix), and a £46m offer of reserves to allow for the effects of inflation.

Final: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization, 597.2m
Sales, £5,637m (£4,262m)
Pre-tax profits, £374m (£280m)
Earnings per share 46.6p (39.9p)
Dividend gross, 16.5p (14.2p)

But on the other side of the coin, publishing interests which have been basing in the glow of higher advertising revenue and efficiency improvements particularly at IPC will be footing the bill for higher paper prices in the fourth quarter. With a downturn likely here and no significant recovery yet in sight in Canada following the quarter profits should be more in line with the £17m and £18m profits of the first two quarters.

Third quarter 1976-77 (1975-76)
Capitalization £261m
Sales £399m (£278m)
Pre-tax profits £19.9m (£9m)

MLR The formula under pressure

Is Minimum Lending Rate, one of the last remaining vestiges of Competition and Credit Control, about to be consigned to the dustbin? The question has been bandied around the market for a couple of weeks now and the speculation has inevitably increased as it has become clearer both that control over short term interest rates has been lifted from the Bank of England's grasp and that the Bank is anything but pleased about the development.

left to set the basic pattern of interest rates. Not, in fact, that things necessarily worked out quite like this in practice. What has tended to happen has been that the Bank, through both its reading of the market and through the nod and the wink in the direction of the discount houses has been able to guide the level of the Treasury Bill tender and so create an interest rate structure that was felt to be consistent with other aspects of the Government's economic policy.

The problem of late, however, has been that the Bank's flagging of signals to the discount market has been to little purpose since the houses have ceased to be the major force at the weekly Treasury Bill tender. Such has been the attraction of Treasury Bills as a short term investment in a climate of falling interest rates that bank tendering (generally on behalf of clients) has swamped the discount houses' tender.

The key question now is whether the authorities feel that this is simply a temporary phenomenon or whether they feel that there is an underlying structural change taking place that requires a different approach on their part—presumably a return to something akin to the old Bank Rate mechanism whereby the Bank was free to set its going rate as lender of last resort at the level of its own choosing.

English China Clays The monopoly issue

News yesterday that English China Clays had increased its shareholding in Watts, Blake, Bearn and a shiver through the pottery industry. Between them WBB and ECC supply virtually all the ball clay used for ceramic ware in this country. WBB has only around 3 per cent of the domestic market for china clay against ECC's 95 per cent, but WBB supplies 65 per cent of the ball clay market, and ECC accounts for virtually all the rest.

The potters cannot have 'relished the possibility' of facing a monopoly rather than the current duopolistic supply. But the market took the news more pragmatically, smelling a bid and marking WBB's shares 6p higher to 118p.

However, it seems that the potters need not get too worried, nor market too enthusiastic. ECC was offered, and accepted at just under 110p a share, Trafalgar House's long-standing stake in WBB. ECC made its intentions known to WBB and says now that it will not be buying further shares in the group. Nor does it want board representation.

WBB makes it clear that it has no wish to be absorbed by ECC and that ECC's aims appear to be consistent with that view. In any case, discreet soundings of the Monopolies Commission by both groups shows it willing to accept this deal, and any subsequent attempted bid would run so clearly counter to the public statements of the companies now as to guarantee the Commission's action. ECC's move would therefore seem to ensure WBB's independence rather than presaging an offer.

The primary objective of industrial democracy is the enfranchisement of workers in industry to give them some control over decisions that vitally affect their working lives.

This political objective is supported by strong practical industrial objectives. An increase in democracy in industry is likely in the longer term at least to mean an increase in industrial efficiency.

Most of us work in highly organized and structured enterprises or services. Our own knowledge, skills and ambitions must be expressed within these highly organized circumstances—an expression that will only come with involvement, an involvement most easily developed through industrial democracy.

Industrial relations could be improved. Many disputes arise from the effects of strategic decisions taken years before, on, for instance, investment, manpower planning, mergers, involvement in these strategic decisions, which is what industrial democracy is about, will reduce the likelihood of these disputes.

Management effectiveness could be increased. The style of most effective managements has changed from authoritarian to participative—a development which will be hastened by industrial democracy.

Socially, if we are to respond to the changes in our society without major upheavals, radical and fundamental changes have to be made to alter the legal situation, and to democratize the decision-making process in industry.

The Bullock Committee Report rightly emphasizes the changes that have taken place within British industry—the changing consciousness and expectations of the British workforce, the increasing remoteness

David Basnett, right, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, argues that the recommendations on industrial democracy require further examination



between our approach and that of the TUC and Bullock Committee. Although the Bullock proposals depart from the original policy in the TUC 1974 Congress Report.

It is unfortunate that the views of unions such as the GMWU have not been reflected in the recommendations and that the debate at the 1975 TUC Congress did not establish a clear consensus in the trade union movement.

A further debate is needed on Bullock within the movement (and within management circles as well) to establish that consensus. But the need for further consultation should not lessen the sense of urgency on the part of the Government.

The GMWU believes that there must be legislation and there must be legislation soon. We are utterly opposed to those who resist any attempt to introduce legislation on industrial democracy at all costs.

The Confederation of British Industry have been forced to adopt the appearance of a more positive policy as a result of the pressure for legislation by the TUC. But they have still got a long way to go. The Government should not now lessen the pressure. The backwoods men of the CBI must not be allowed to stop all progress.

I want to see legislative action. The GMWU is not lining up with those employers who want to preserve the status quo. Quite the contrary.

I believe that our proposals are far more radical and fundamental than those advanced by Bullock, and certainly they would give to far more workers a basis for developing the field of industrial democracy.

Any legislation on effective industry democracy will be the profoundest social significance. It would set the pattern of industrial life for decades. It is therefore vitally important to get it right.

Industrial strategy 3: electronic components

£20m to make up lost ground

The decision of Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, to put on the table around which a manufacturing sector working party sits and discusses its problems £20m of public funds is surely evidence of a government intent on the outcome of these discussions.

This has been the result of a year's deliberations, with representatives from such companies as Mullard, Plessey, and IIT serving under a trade union chairman and working with several other union officers.

Broadly, the sector covers radio and electronic components. To be more precise, it covers such things as valves, cathode ray tubes, semi-conductors, rectifiers and other items ranging from integrated circuits to capacitors and resistors.

More than 142,000 people are employed on such products and about 28 per cent of their output goes abroad. That would seem a fine record, but there is a large adverse balance of trade. Over the past two and a half years some 26,000 people have lost their jobs, many in development areas.

Something has been going wrong. Over the past decade, according to the strategy team, the worldwide electronic components industry has been characterized by a dramatic growth in output, cost/performance ratios and international trade. But Britain's share has gone into decline.

Some 17 years ago the United Kingdom was almost self-sufficient in electronic parts, cruising along with very small imports, some exports and a modest balance of trade. Yet in the mid-seventies more than half our components' needs are being met by imports

—and this despite a handsome growth in United Kingdom exports.

The reasons are not hard to find. The American semiconductor companies have gained much ground in world markets, while the Japanese manufacturers are dominating production of high volume and standardized low-cost devices for consumer goods. Another factor has been the tendency of the component companies to concentrate on the production of particular items in a few areas to obtain advantages of scale.

There can be no doubt that United Kingdom electronic equipment makers have benefited from the low prices arising from concentrated component manufacture and from the fast technological developments (especially in semi-conductors). Yet vulnerability to shortages has increased because of the growing dependence on overseas suppliers, while overseas equipment competitors closer to stronger components industries enjoy certain competitive advantages.

The strategy team has set itself the aim of raising the United Kingdom's competitiveness and undertaking new development within an increasingly strong and integrated European components industry. The Japanese output of colour television sets already roughly equals the total output of European set makers, so that it is evident that only a European-wide approach can match the advantages of scale enjoyed by the Japanese rivals.

For the future there is a worry that serious shortages of imported components could well develop as world demand recovers. The growing reliance of the United Kingdom equip-

ment manufacturers on overseas sources has already caused some severe cutbacks or the irretrievable loss of British capacity.

When the industry supplies up to 150,000 different items, the possibility of stockpiling by equipment makers must seem limited. Nonetheless, the component makers need some idea of forward demand to achieve realistic planning.

To this end the Electronic Component Board has begun consulting with equipment manufacturers' interests on forward demand, identifying areas of potential shortage and opportunities for reforms in the chain of supply.

No one is under any illusion that Britain can have the advantage of the huge home market base of America or Japan, but there is self-confidence about technological development and a belief that British skills can attract multinational companies looking for bases.

There has to be efficiently managed investment in modern process technology to achieve higher levels of labour produc-

tivity, and more specialization may be the answer.

The facts of trade are stark. Britain now imports, for example, perhaps 60 per cent of semi-conductor needs and for newer, more complex circuits the proportion is much higher.

There has been no more dramatic demonstration of Britain's position than in television manufacture. The closure of the Thorn colour tube plant at Skelmerdale means that half of the national requirements now come from abroad.

Japanese pricing of both tubes and sets has shaken United Kingdom confidence and the Government has had to introduce a surveillance system for imports. A bitter lesson has been learnt in that large fluctuations in demand for electronic consumer goods as a result of Government policies have had a devastating effect, too.

It is cold comfort that British skill in electronic technology remains evident in world markets. As far as finance is concerned, the unpredictable

changes in demand affect that profitability and the use of capacity do not encourage the levels of investment achieved by many overseas competitors.

Nonetheless, there has been growth in investment spending above the rate of inflation, rates which a strategy of stability in government policy towards consumer goods could improve.

Mr Varley has come forward with an offer of £20m as a first tranche of aid under the Industrial Development Act to provide the companies with a quarter of the costs of projects concerned with design, development and production or with the launching of new products. Cheap loans and building grants are to be made available and there is to be "encouragement" for the use of consultants to identify opportunities for raising efficiency.

Thus a year or more of talking and identifying problems is now being followed up by some specific action. That is what the development of an industrial strategy has been all about.

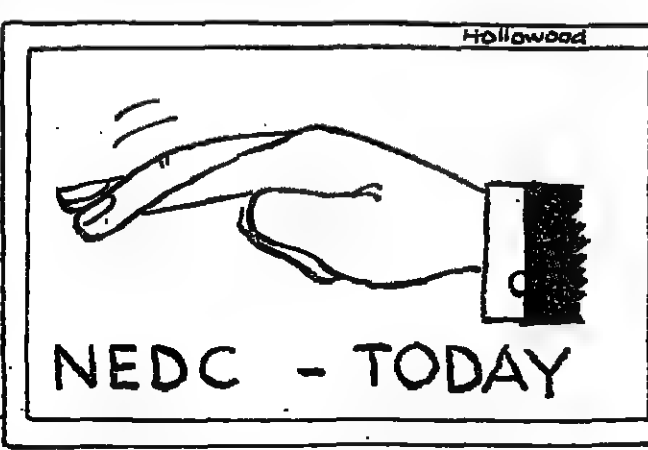
Maurice Corina

Business Diary: Ogilvy of Sotheby's • Money men

to sever all City ties the Lorbis and Angus Ogilvy found a new business talents and of London. A fine art dealer announced his as a "working announcement" Ogilvy, 48, left companying his Alexandria, on an Hongkong. A for Sotheby's unlike many of us directorsships "on the admin- will be a full-aided: "We have for his abilities, every nice appreci- which should be use to us". non-executive t one time num- 50. When the Trade reported: held only 11s, however. He from Lorbis to

decision to give ting City posts of his Lorbis eral companies iled officially to offers of resign- include MEPC, group, and The ion.

Exchange and ers' Association, ber firms sit in ling crises, elec- officers at its 1 meeting this



week. The change means that Peter Clayton, of currency dealers Guy Butler, moves up from being deputy chairman of the association to the chairmanship. He succeeds Michael Kelly, who is stepping down after four years in the chair. Michael Phelan, chairman of R. P. Martin, takes over as deputy chairman.

As part of their new duties, Phelan and Clayton are automatically nominated to represent the money brokers on the joint standing committee which chaired by a Bank of England representative, is concerned with the intimate details of foreign exchange controls.

The new officers will also, however, be concerned with the general maintenance of money brokers' trading standards. In a business where deals involving hundreds of thousands of pounds take place at great speed the old City adage that a man's

word is his bond needs to be scrupulously observed.

Besides its watchdog role, the association deals with such matters as charges for brokerage. A five-year agreement with the banks on charges has two years to run, but Clayton does not rule out preliminary discussions on adjustments during his year as chairman.

For members who do not keep to the rules, many of which are unwritten, the consequences can be serious. Suspension from the association effectively means that brokers cannot trade, since the clearing and merchant banks will not do business with non-members.

Symbolic Controversy in Italy over the 1,200m lire (£800,000) golden handshake for Mario Einaudi, former chairman of the state

mining and minerals corporation Egit, took a new turn yesterday with a statement from Einaudi that what he wanted was not the money, but public recognition of the correctness of his management.

Last week Antonio Bisaglia, the Minister for State-Owned Industry, said that the 1,200m lire was the sum claimed for severance pay and under a management contract by Einaudi, who had to resign from the ailing Egit last June.

Einaudi had been criticised for agreeing to buy for Egit a Genoa shipping firm, Villain e Fassio, which was subsequently declared bankrupt. Exact computations published in the Italian press gave a total claim of 1,206,940,015 lire.

Einaudi, interviewed yesterday in the newspaper Repubblica, said the money was apparently misinformed. He preferred not to give an exact figure, but admitted receiving advance severance pay from posts in the Egit group of a gross 162m lire (£108,000), which in net terms was about 100m lire (about £67,000).

The object of his claim, he went on, was not monetary indemnification, but recognition that his management at Egit had been correct, in particular over the Fassio purchase. "I could be contented with a symbolic one lira", Einaudi added.

February, but no solution is yet in sight to enable the group to survive after them.

Tongue in cheek

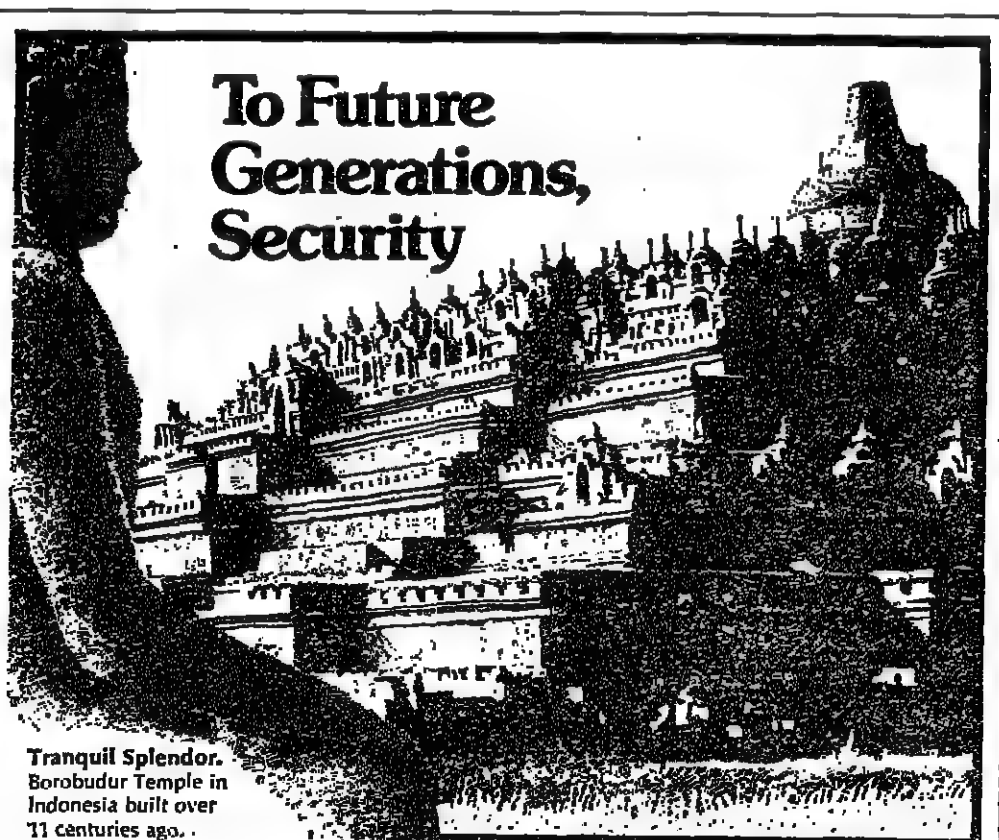
When Air India loses your baggage and you send in your claim, it finds it only natural that a fairy's wand should have touched your suitcase—that your shoes should have been hand-made English calf and worth £60, your suit Savile Row and worth £200 and your wallet of gold-lined pigskin.

"We read your letter with rapt attention, and respectfully draw yours to the conditions of carriage on your ticket", the airline says. "If you possess a fair-sized magnifying glass it will help you to read what is written."

This is one example of the tongue-firmly-in-the-cheek style of Bobby Kooka, Air India's commercial director for many years, in a new book of tips for passengers which he has just written and which the airline will distribute free of charge on their fleets of jumbo jets and 707s.

A further example of Kooka's line of soul-baring prose: "Iata will not let us haggle. Not on paper. But if you, dear passenger, paid the normal fare on any airline in the world, we shall be glad to pay to have your head examined."

This Makes No Sense, as the book is called, contains a lot of good, hard facts for the traveller in between the leg-pulling and makes a readable change from the boring and often pompous in-flight material which most airlines cart around



Tranquil Splendor. Borobudur Temple in Indonesia built over 11 centuries ago.

Social welfare is a subject of serious consideration in most modern societies. Man in the twentieth century accepts his responsibility to bequeath to the next generation a society better than his own. Daiwa Bank is not unique in accepting this responsibility, but Daiwa is unique in making acceptance of this role in society an integral part of their banking service. Daiwa is the only Japanese city bank to combine banking and trust business. Daiwa is thus a fully integrated banking institution, comprising banking, international financing, trust, pension trust, and real estate business. This integration is part of our effort to fulfil our social responsibility consistent with society's needs in a contemporary environment.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Chancellor and miners bring back the buyers

Equities made a partial recovery from Monday's bout of profit-taking but lack of follow-through kept prices below their best levels.

The initial impetus came from optimistic overnight statements from the Chancellor and the Governor of the Bank of England, while the miners' acceptance of the early retirement plan was an added incentive.

The market is looking for profits of around £125m, against £106m, from Imperial Group, due to report later this month. The group has gained about one-third of the King Size cigarette market in a year and the benefits should start to show through. But trading down is thought to have knocked frozen foods. The shares were steady at 76½p, where they yield more than 9 per cent.

Dealers reported some reasonable buying before lunch and by 1 pm the FT Index was 7.3 better, its highest level of the day. Thereafter, activity slowed to a trickle and by the close the index had eased back to 395.9, a net gain on the day of 5.4.

Gift-edged stock were less successful, with net losses of around one-eighth by longer

dates and a narrowly mixed closing pattern from "shorts". Dealers said that trading was subdued throughout the range and at the start there was evidence of switching to selective short sales.

Bullish third-quarter figures from Reed brought the paper pitch into focus and lifted the shares 16p to 230p. Bowater jumped 8p to 193p in sympathy and long-standing bid favourite, Oatland closed 10p to the good at 99p on fresh talk.

Though many felt that BAT Industries' figures were reasonably good, the market responded with a faint air of disappointment and the shares ended just 3p better at 275p. Elsewhere among the "blue chips", gains were also modest with Glaxo 4p to 457p, Fisons 3p to 331p, Unilever 2p to 428p and Becton 2p to 408p, being the firmest spots. ICI ended a penny off at 353p.

Oils again outperformed the market with BP rising to a new high of more than £9. At 908p, they spurred late to close 28p to the good on their expansion plans, while Shell also reached the £5 mark with a gain of 10p. Burmah continued to go ahead in front of the United States tanker loan terms and added another 4p to 70p, while Tricentral jumped 6p to 120p in spite of bid denials.

In engineers, the firmest spots

were to be found in Hawker Siddeley 4p to 292p, Yarrow 4p to 160p, GKN 3p to 300p and Clarke Chapman 2½p to 69½p. But Blackwood Hodge dipped 7½p to 85p after Canadian losses and Westinghouse were a firm 38p after figures.

Up 17p to 117p in a week, Wolseley-Hughes attracts support from brokers such as Spencer Thornton who think that profits in the year to next July will rise from £4.22m to maybe £5.75m. The impetus is coming not from loanmovers or farming implements, but central heating. Assets historically are around 90p a share.

Among speculative and bid stocks, Aaronson, mentioned here, gave up 6p to 60p on profit-taking. Watts Blake rose 6p to 118p after news of the English China stake increase. L. Gardiner rose another 5p to 152p on takeover hopes and Avon Rubber, an old favourite, added 8p to 93p.

Hopes of better terms from General Occidentals had Cavenham 5p better at 121p, while Macallan Glenlivet were 15p higher at 135p on takeover suggestions. Simonside Investment added 7p to 70p on liquidation plans.

In foods, Lyons responded to lower interest rates with a rise of 4p to 65p. Associated Dairies gained 4p to 228p, but both RHM and Spillers, nervous market and late, were lower at 43½p and 29½p respectively.

In front of figures soon, Hoover starred in electricals with a jump of 25p to 280p. Rascal rose 5p to 291p on the proposed Milgo acquisition and Plessey, in the face of the chairman's reduced holding, ended 3p to the good at 69p.

Barclays, with a drop of 10p to 255p, was the weakest of the clearing banks. Financials to go ahead included Brown Shipley 11p to 138p, Arbuthnot Latham 3p to 130p and stock-

jobber, Akroyd & Smithers 2p to 198p.

The best of properties were Great Portland 6p to 230p, Beaumont 4p to 63p, Bradford 4p to 140p and MEPC 3p to 74p.

Guthrie was a volatile spot and closed 16p higher to 171p. Equity turnover on January 31 was £97.52m (20,888 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were BAT Dfd, BP, BAT Ind, Shell, Burmah, Rink, Rascal, Lucas, ICI, John Brown, Becton, Tricentral, Trafalgar House, Blackwood Hodge, EMI, Aaronson Brothers, Vantona, Cavenham, LRC International and Oatland.

Latest dividends

Company (and par value)	Ord div	Year date	Par	Year's total	Prev year
BAT Inds (25p) Fin	4.72	8/25	1/4	10.72	9.22
BAT Inds (25p) Int	3.5	2/91	1/4	—	10.72
Bristol Post (25p) Int	2.25	1/3	—	—	5.19
Claverhouse (50p) Fin	3.2	1/3	3/4	3.2	2.75
Ellis & Everard (25p)	2	1/3	—	—	5.0
Calcutta Elec (1s) Int	6.25	6	11/4	—	12
ICI (25p) Fin	0.9	8/8	4/11	0.9	0.89
IOC Group (20p) Fin	6.18	5/2	—	8.36	6
Lothian Inv Int	1.92	1/3	11/4	—	—
Prestige Gp (25p) Fin	3.25	3/14	—	5.0	4.34
Ben Priest (25p) Int	1.08	0/8	26 3	—	3.84
Westinghouse (25p) Fin	1.16	1/3	1/4	1.9	1.73
Wholesale Fittings (20p)	1.81	1/3	7/4	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

Hiccup in chemicals checks E & Everard

The only question about building and chemical group Ellis & Everard for whom Unilever bid unsuccessfully just over 31 years ago was how well it would do in the six months to October 31. The answer is reasonably no more.

Hopes were aroused last Autumn when shareholders were told of a 26 per cent jump in sales in the first five months but in the six months the increase was only 24 per cent to £13.5m.

And the gain in pre-tax profits was a modest 9.7 per cent to £576,000. The trouble was not in building materials and solid fuel where sales rose 16 per cent, and 27 per cent. The Building Supplies Division's pre-tax profits jumped from £90,000 to £152,000.

The chemical division was to be the largest single profit earner. Chemical sales soared by 41 per cent but start-up costs at three new branches meant that profits slipped from £431,000 to £422,000.

Herpally Ellis now seems poised to move more quickly.

The chemical division's start-up costs have now been absorbed, and sales in November and December were more than half as much again ahead of the year before.

The recent cold snap has helped fuel sales but it held back building materials.

Mr Anthony Everard, chairman reports that since Christmas the directors detect some brightening in the economic outlook.

Both divisions are busy, and if there are no unexpected setbacks he is confident of further progress in recovery in the second half year.

So even though fully diluted earnings a share only rose from 2.85p to 3.06p the directors are raising the interim dividend from a net 1.5p to 2p, or from 2.31p to 2.56p. But they simply plan to spread dividend payments more evenly.

All this left the shares spiritless and unmoved at 90p. Here they are a few pence lower than last August when the group reported a fine recovery in 1975-76. Profits from £604,472 to £1,06m.

Westinghouse Brake in spurt to record £4.5m

By Tony May

One forecast that went wrong to everyone's pleasure was the one made by Westinghouse Brake & Signal last August.

The second half of the year to October 2 was surprisingly good and annual pre-tax profits jumped 31 per cent to a record £4.53m. Sales rose from £33.2m to £62.2m. The shares duly put up 4p to 40p before easing to 38p.

The profits are given after a rise in interest charges from £1.7m to £1.35m and include £1.2m from associates compared with £1.02m. There were also exchange gains of £55,000, compared with £22,000 relating to overseas subsidiaries.

After deducting extraordinary items of £120,000 against £42,000, attributable profits of this railway braking equipment

to ticket machines group went up from £1.82m to £2.16m. Earnings a share, excluding extraordinary items, were 3.4p against 4.4p. The dividend rises from 2.66p gross to 2.92p.

The interim pre-tax profits climb was 26 per cent to £1.93m. But Mr L. E. Thompson, chairman, said that the second half would probably suffer from a fall in demand in Australia thanks to a Government review of capital expenditure. Moreover, continuing recession in refueller equipment was hurting Partridge & Wilson. Even so, the second half year was expected to be as good as the first half. This suggested only £3.8m for the full year.

In fact, the second half brought a 35 per cent rise in profits to £2.99m.

Prestige tops £5m despite tight spending

A drop in consumer spending at home and tough in some markets abroad not stop Prestige Gro maker of houseware & garden tools, passing £5m first time last year.

After turning in profits up from £1.8m to £3.1m, in 1976, year 15 per cent best-ever £5.45m.

Comparable figures have been adjusted for exchange differences. In 1971 amounted to a net £282,000 compared with plus of £3.39m. And tax from £2.45m to £4.6m because part of the currency savings a qualify for relief.

Sales for the year to £42.1m to £47.9m. Available profits from £1.53m to £2.4 earnings a share rose to 13.5p. The dividend from 6.95p gross to 7. covered 27 times.

In the United Kingdom housewares division the leading supplier products. New production non-stick line in the overseas market was received.

Television advertising stimulated pressure cookers and I. The improvement in for Prestige Industri way in the closing 1975, kept up. This leading supplier of bal to the United Kingdom industry.

Overseas there were arising from the down activity in the Comm ket.

On December 31 the sheet was strong. Current investments stood at £3.54m against current assets were £2.3m and £3.8m. £3.14m to £3.88m. £5.35m to £4.2m res Current liabilities £11.3m. The group States controlled.

Unitech thrives again without restocking

Stocking, or rather destocking has largely determined how Unitech, in electronic components and equipment has done recently.

But now the group seems to have discovered how to do well without restocking. In the six months to November 27 profits sprang 42 per cent but Mr Peter Curry, chairman, sees no signs of customers stockbuilding again.

He says that they are once more buying as current needs dictate, and semiconductor

prices have risen. The profit story reflects better component marketing.

Even so, the year's sales and profit should be well up, even if they do not rise in the second six months as fast as in the first six. The interim dividend rises from 1.75p gross a share to 2p.

In the first half year sales climbed 34 per cent to £12.08m and despite an increase in interest charges pre-tax profits rose from £540,800 to £767,100. The year before a tighter grip on the German companies in the second half year kept the fall in profits to 9 per cent at £1.4m.

Gateway strong at halfway

The official document containing Unifood Holdings' agreed £7.5m bid for Gateway Securities includes the latest profits of Gateway. Mr Ernest Harbottle, chairman of Gateway, says that the 36 weeks to December 31 have brought group pre-tax profits to £962,000—a rise of £383,000 on the £579,000 returned for the half year to October 2.

This confirms his optimistic view of third-quarter prospects, but he feels that it would be unwise to make any forecast for the full year.

At half-time, Mr Harbottle explained that 14 uneconomic stores had been shut down.

Liquidation plan puts sheen on Simonside

The latest casualty among investment trusts turns out to be Simonside. It plans liquidation to put a better showing on the value of its shares.

It plans liquidation to put a better showing on the value of its shares. The company's size was such that management expenses were too high. It is hoped that the liquidation value will be within 10 per cent of the net asset value a share. His board also hopes that the liquidation decision may prompt an offer to acquire the share capital "which could be considered in the better interests of shareholders".

Charterhouse profit up 45%

Profits Pre-tax profit of £7.4 million was 45 per cent up on last year. The profit recovery in the first half year was maintained and improved upon in the second half.

The main sources of the upturn were:

- a higher level of profit from development capital activities, particularly in North America
- maintenance of excellent profits from Charcon Products and the expected recoveries in Charcon Pipes & Tunnels and Charcon Structures
- another record year by both Glanville Enthoven and Spring Grove
- substantially increased profit from exports, overseas activities and gains from currency translations
- a good contribution from the smaller manufacturing companies
- Partially offset by reduced profit from:
 - Alenco and Edmundsons, both companies continuing to be affected by the recession
 - Newage, which made an excellent profit in difficult circumstances

Extraordinary Profit Arose principally from the currency translation of overseas assets after writing down the premium on acquisition of subsidiaries by £5,68,000.

Dividends The Directors recommend a final dividend of 2.75p per Ordinary share, making a total distribution for the year of 3.35p, an increase of 10 per cent.

Developments Charterhouse Development Capital was launched in which the Group holds 47 per cent with the majority interest held by institutions. It is managed by

Charterhouse Development and its formation has made a valuable substantial additional funds for investment in private and smaller public companies.

Investment continued in the Thistle Oil Field where oil production is expected to commence in the autumn of 1977 and the first benefit to Group profit will come in 1978. Group investment in the Thistle Field will build up to about £6 million and is expected to earn a high return.

The capital and reserves of the Group's wholly owned merchant bank, Charterhouse Japhet, have been increased by £3 million to £10 million to strengthen its capital base and increase its expansion opportunities.

In North America, it was decided to concentrate attention on fewer but larger investments and a number of the smaller venture capital investments in the Canadian portfolio were realised.

The share capital of the Group was increased in June 1976 by a successful rights issue which raised £5.1 million. This strengthened the equity base, lessened dependence on expensive short term finance and improved the gearing.

These steps, plus the proceeds from the sale of the Charcon pipes business and some small property sales, enabled us to reduce our borrowings as a percentage of shareholders' funds (excluding goodwill) from 118% to 103%.

Future prospects Having successfully strengthened the equity base and earning capacity of the Group, I am confident that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, we shall be reporting an increase in profit in 1977.

J. G. Vaughan, Chairman—from his Annual Statement.

ANALYSIS OF PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST			
	1976 £'000	1975 £'000	
Development capital	2,646	1,719	
Banking	761	893	
Manufacturing	5,101	4,066	
Distribution and services	2,270	2,458	
Insurance broking	2,382	1,567	
Central administration	(967)	(766)	
	12,193	9,937	

£131m
Turnover
of trading
companies

15% increase

£90m
Capital
employed

17% increase

£12.2m
Profit
before interest

23% increase

£7.4m
Profit
before tax

45% increase

£3.5m
Profit
after tax
& minorities

40% increase



CHARTERHOUSE

Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from: The Charterhouse Group Limited, 2 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls, London EC4M 7JH. Tel: 01-248 3999.

IDC scrapes to its best ever

Even though turnover fell 14.1 per cent to £22.5m in the year to October 31, the IDC Group's pre-tax profits edged forward to a best-ever £1.02m, from £1.01m.

This bears out the board's half-time forecast that the year's results "should not be less than those for 1975". Shareholders receive a gross dividend of 12.87p, against 11.65p.

At half-time, pre-tax profits had risen from £406,000 to £422,000. Turnover had dropped from £12.5m to £10.94m. The board of this international designer and contractor warned shareholders that the main activities had been affected by the decline in capital investment, although the indications were that this was beginning to change.

First in Banc shares almost doubles

Following close upon the results of Amex Bank, First International Bankshares Ltd now reports a similar impressive growth in profits which almost doubled last year to £1.23m before tax, but after an additional £440,000 loan loss provision. After tax profits were up from £311,000 to £600,000.

The bank's loan portfolio increased from £47.1m to £60.3m, but a growing proportion of income—just over a third before operating expenses—has come from fees and corporate finance earnings. Profit before tax represented a 1.1 per cent return on total assets of £116m.

The bank reports that average spreads on its loan book increased slightly during the year. In total, managed 21 loans worth \$55m and managed or underwrote 11 loans in offerings by other lead managers worth \$938m. The chairman says that he is "optimistic".

Local authorities

Another fall in the coupon on local authority bonds is registered with this week's rate coming down from 12½ per

cent to 12 per cent. Major borrowers are: Barnsley, Blackburn, Nottingham, Plymouth, Tayside, and Waltham Forest—each raising £1m.

Rise of 27 pc at W'sale Fittings

Having beaten £1m for the first time last year, Wholesale Fittings, the Dagenham-based electrical distributor, managed a 27 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £457,000 in the six months to October 29. Turnover rose from £4.76m to £5.75m. Earnings a share were 6.3p against 5p, and the dividend is 2.78p gross against 2.54p. The board comment that the two year's results are not comparable because of fire insurance claims.

Turnover for the first two months of the second half year continues to be satisfactory.

Bucknall Trust

Bucknall Trust's directors now consider that liquidation would yield about 24p a share before liquidation expenses. As most of the assets are held in short-term Government stocks, liquidation could proceed rapidly.

They have not yet received Bremar's formal offer and understand that it will not be forthcoming before the EGM. This has been conveyed for February 4. Accordingly the directors are unable at present to comment on this proposed offer and recommend that liquidation would be in shareholders' best interests.

BOC Int buys Rhone Poulenc offshoot

BOC International has agreed to buy the French medical equipment manufacturer, Assistance Technique Medicale-Serdal, a subsidiary of Rhone-Poulenc. The agreement depends on certain conditions and Government approval in the United Kingdom and France. Based on Cognieres, south west of Paris, ATM produces

respiratory equipment

tronic patient equipment. The consideration is "not material in relation to net assets of BOC national". The board does not see any ordinary dividend recommendation before the year to April, known. Heywood's last dividend was for 1977 board of this group manufactures metal and door frames, feed decisions were made to profitability in 1977.

Heywood V back in black

Following the left in 1975-76, the Williams Group has to pull back sales. Although sales fell £7.79m to £7.7m in year to October 31, made a pre-tax profit against a loss of £631 time and a loss for 1975-76 of £226,000. The board does not see any ordinary dividend recommendation before the year to April, known. Heywood's last dividend was for 1977 board of this group manufactures metal and door frames, feed decisions were made to profitability in 1977.

More curbs on fringe banks

Tighter legal curbs on fringe banks, following a series of crashes in recent months, are being considered by the Government. Under new regulations 100 deposit-taking companies, the secondary banking will now have to provide more about loans to directors and their families, and to provide information on other loans to the company. The new regulations will be made by the company.

Hudson's Bay Oil up a little

Calgary, Alberta, Feb 1. —Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas reports that 1976 net earnings were \$C78.7m (about £4.2m). This is a gain of 12.8 per cent. Sales for the year grew by \$C81.3m to \$C409.1m, but higher royalties and payments to governments for income and other taxes eroded two-thirds of this gain.

The higher revenues arose from crude oil and natural gas price increases instituted by agreement between the federal and provincial governments. Production of crude oil and natural gas liquids in 1976 decreased by 10.2 per cent to an average of 70,000 barrels a day. This was the third year running to reflect the adverse effects of federal government cutbacks of exports. Natural gas sales were slightly lower at an average of 417.9 million cu ft a day.

Owens-Illinois peak for fourth year

Owens-Illinois, Incorporated, had record sales and earnings in 1976 for the fourth consecutive year and in the fourth quarter, Mr Edwin D. Dodd, the chairman, states. Earnings exceeded \$100m (about £58.8m) for the first

time. In addition, extraordinary items added appreciably to net earnings for the quarter and the year. Mr Dodd said. Before extraordinary items, earnings were \$106.7m, an increase of 22 per cent over earnings of \$87.3m in 1975.

Overseas

Sales were \$2,500m, an increase of 13 per cent from sales of \$2,200m in the previous year. While the trend of these results represents progress towards our longer-term goals, we must continue to improve profits and cash flow in order to modernize, expand, and meet the growing demand for our products around the world", Mr Dodd said.

GB-Inno-BM pushes sales up by 19 pc

Sales of GB-Inno-BM, the major Belgian department store and supermarket group, rose 19 per cent in the year to Jan last from 50,400m Belgian francs. Mr Maurice Cawte, president, also announced that

GB-Inno-BM would use distribution of one p for each 25 shares held new shares to be distributed April and entitled to 1977 dividend.

ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) DIVIDEND NO. 44 ON 11th FEBRUARY 1977. Further to the dividend advertised in the Press of December, 1976 the company is making payments of 1.00p in cash to shareholders in lieu of dividends. The effective rate of South African Rand is 14.5000 to the pound. For and on behalf of the company, ANGLO AMERICAN CORP. OF SOUTH AFRICA, London S. C. G. London Office: 20 Robinson Road, GPO 141. Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries: Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box 102, Charter House, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4M 3JF. 19th February, 1977.

chemicals
Verard

	1	3
47%	46%	
41%	41%	
7%	7%	

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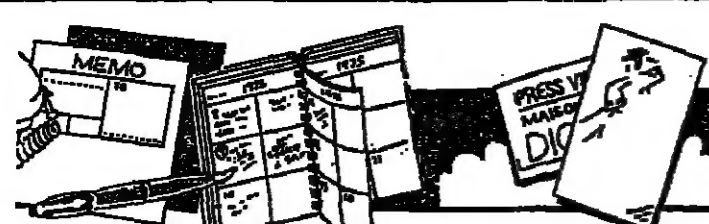
1979	Cash	150	150	
1979	Accounts Payable	136.0	136.0	
1979	Retained Earnings	13.0	13.0	
1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
1979	Debt	0.0	0.0	
1979	Assets	299.0	299.0	
1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
1979	Debt	0.0	0.0	
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1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
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1979	Assets	299.0	299.0	
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1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
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1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
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1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
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1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
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1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
1979	Debt	0.0	0.0	
1979	Assets	299.0	299.0	
1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
1979	Debt	0.0	0.0	
1979	Assets	299.0	299.0	
1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
1979	Debt	0.0	0.0	
1979	Assets	299.0	299.0	
1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
1979	Debt	0.0	0.0	
1979	Assets	299.0	299.0	
1979	Liabilities	0.0	0.0	
1979	Equity	299.0	299.0	
1979	Debt	0.0	0.0	
1979	Assets	299.0	299.0	

80.6	Worldwide (1)	33.8	52.8	1.50
Calvin Bullock Ltd.				
Photoplane, London, E.C.2.				
9.15	Bullock Pan	2.30	10.45	1.98
20.00	London Pan	2.00	22.00	1.00
202.8	Canadian Ins	5.00	207.80	2.30
217.0	Dr. Shure	219.0	220.0	1.80
7.84	N. Venture	7.94	8.00	3.00
Chatterhouse Jacket				
Crestone Rev. E.C.4.				
28.60	Adriana	231	29.50	7.44
29.60	Adriana	241	31.50	7.44
29.30	Adriana	241	31.50	7.44
29.30	Adriana	241	31.50	7.44
21.50	Panama	211	22.50	7.09
40.75	Hipans	47.66	50.47	2.18
van Citters & Associates.				
12.50	Rev. Am O'nean	12.50	12.50	0.50
Carroll Insurance Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.				
12.50	Rev. Am O'nean	12.50	12.50	0.50
12.50	Rev. Am O'nean	12.50	12.50	0.50

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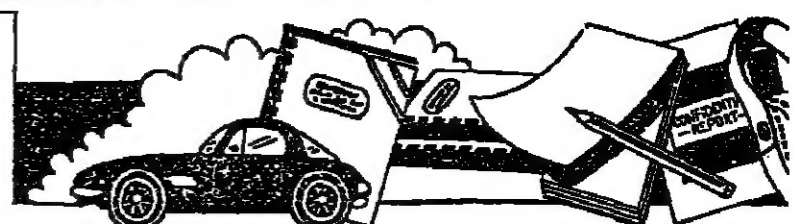
37	Broad St. St. Header	June 1934	26.87
3	40 Dollar Paid Int	8.26	10.18
1	100 Growth	1.00	1.00
17.84	Far Eastern	33.08	38.76
2.26	N. America	3.34	3.23
11.33	Seppo	17.25	14.81
115	Channel Cap	1.00	188.24
47	Channel Sales	1.00	112.50
100.0	Commodity	138.5	146.3
89.3	St. Fixed Int	111.3	117.3
Secret Trust Managers (Cayman) Ltd.			
770	Central Cayman, Cayman Is.		
0.55	Offshore	0.57	0.60
Trustall Green (Cayman) Ltd.			
1250	Bonville, Bermuda		
7.11	O'neal Dispo	5.10	7.78
1.35	De Accum/73	2.50	1.68
			6.00

2.25	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.75	9.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.75	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.25	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.25	13.50	13.75	14.00	14.25	14.50	14.75	15.00	15.25	15.50	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.50	17.75	18.00	18.25	18.50	18.75	19.00	19.25	19.50	19.75	20.00	20.25	20.50	20.75	21.00	21.25	21.50	21.75	22.00	22.25	22.50	22.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.75	24.00	24.25	24.50	24.75	25.00	25.25	25.50	25.75	26.00	26.25	26.50	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.50	27.75	28.00	28.25	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.75	30.00	30.25	30.50	30.75	31.00	31.25	31.50	31.75	32.00	32.25	32.50	32.75	33.00	33.25	33.50	33.75	34.00	34.25	34.50	34.75	35.00	35.25	35.50	35.75	36.00	36.25	36.50	36.75	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.75	38.00	38.25	38.50	38.75	39.00	39.25	39.50	39.75	40.00	40.25	40.50	40.75	41.00	41.25	41.50	41.75	42.00	42.25	42.50	42.75	43.00	43.25	43.50	43.75	44.00	44.25	44.50	44.75	45.00	45.25	45.50	45.75	46.00	46.25	46.50	46.75	47.00	47.25	47.50	47.75	48.00	48.25	48.50	48.75	49.00	49.25	49.50	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.75	51.00	51.25	51.50	51.75	52.00	52.25	52.50	52.75	53.00	53.25	53.50	53.75	54.00	54.25	54.50	54.75	55.00	55.25	55.50	55.75	56.00	56.25	56.50	56.75	57.00	57.25	57.50	57.75	58.00	58.25	58.50	58.75	59.00	59.25	59.50	59.75	60.00	60.25	60.50	60.75	61.00	61.25	61.50	61.75	62.00	62.25	62.50	62.75	63.00	63.25	63.50	63.75	64.00	64.25	64.50	64.75	65.00	65.25	65.50	65.75	66.00	66.25	66.50	66.75	67.00	67.25	67.50	67.75	68.00	68.25	68.50	68.75	69.00	69.25	69.50	69.75	70.00	70.25	70.50	70.75	71.00	71.25	71.50	71.75	72.00	72.25	72.50	72.75	73.00	73.25	73.50	73.75	74.00	74.25	74.50	74.75	75.00	75.25	75.50	75.75	76.00	76.25	76.50	76.75	77.00	77.25	77.50	77.75	78.00	78.25	78.50	78.75	79.00	79.25	79.50	79.75	80.00	80.25	80.50	80.75	81.00	81.25	81.50	81.75	82.00	82.25	82.50	82.75	83.00	83.25	83.50	83.75	84.00	84.25	84.50	84.75	85.00	85.25	85.50	85.75	86.00	86.25	86.50	86.75	87.00	87.25	87.50	87.75	88.00	88.25	88.50	88.75	89.00	89.25	89.50	89.75	90.00	90.25	90.50	90.75	91.00	91.25	91.50	91.75	92.00	92.25	92.50	92.75	93.00	93.25	93.50	93.75	94.00	94.25	94.50	94.75	95.00	95.25	95.50	95.75	9
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La creme de la creme Opportunities

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-



All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

SUCCESSFUL SELLING

£3,714-£5,006 plus company car

Three women were among the top six earners in our sales force last year earning between £3,714 and £5,006.

Most were newcomers to selling when they joined us.

We pay a substantial basic salary, even during the sales and product training period; provide a car and refund expenses. We give our people every support including top-class field management, a telephone order desk and an excellent delivery service.

Our expansion is based on success achieved with our range of stationery products and some well established territories are available in GREATER LONDON.

So, Man or Woman, with or without sales experience—if you have drive and ambition—please write or telephone for an interview.

SATEX DANFORD LTD.

Coleridge House, Fairhazel Gardens, London NW6 3QH

Tel.: 01-238 2121

SECRETARY

up to £3,300 p.a. with review 1st April

We are a large International Trading Company with Head Office located in E.C.2. We require an experienced Secretary for our Financial Controller. Supportive of senior staff and experienced in all aspects of office work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, filing, and general administration. Salary up to £3,300 p.a. with review 1st April. Applications are invited from experienced secretaries with a minimum of 5 years' experience. Please send your CV to: The Personnel Manager, SATEX DANFORD LTD., Coleridge House, Fairhazel Gardens, London NW6 3QH. Tel.: 01-238 2121.

Please write with brief personal and career details quoting Position No. ASB 5881 to Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

SECRETARY TO TRADE UNION OFFICER

We require a Personal Secretary for an interesting, worthwhile but demanding post requiring a high degree of personal responsibility, plus fast and accurate shorthand and typing and knowledge of audio.

Salary £2,915-£3,215 plus annual supplement of £313. L.V.s, interest free season ticket loan and 4 weeks' holiday.

Please ring: Celia Cooke 242 2991 or write
CIVIL SERVICE UNION
14/21 Hatton Wall, London EC1N 8JP

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

S.W.1.

We are looking for a woman who can combine the duties of a Personnel Officer, Sales Executive and Organisation Consultant, positively. Our consultants must be self-starters, capable of convincing us before convincing our clients of their ability to succeed.

Once appointed, it will be your responsibility to motivate new clients and successfully complete contract recruitment assignments on their behalf. The successful consultant can expect to earn a high income attracted by comprehensive training and a progressive incentive scheme.

MONICA GROVE RECRUITMENT LTD.
25-26 St James's Street, London, S.W.1
01-238 1082

PERSONAL SECRETARY

to a Senior Partner of large, old established Engineering Consultancy, engaged on a vital project of great public interest. Complete involvement on a business and personal level for P.A. with excellent skills and personality. Age 25 plus.

Salary £3,500

Tel: Mrs Byrattine, 01-222 5091

NORMA SKEMP

PERSONNEL SERVICES

14 Broadway, S.W.1

PERSONNEL SECRETARY

If you are a competent secretary, aged 23-30, with a flair for organization, we can offer you a varied and rewarding job as secretary to a Senior Manager in our Staff Department. We are a large international firm of Chartered Accountants, with bright modern offices close to St Paul's. The work will be confidential and very interesting and requires, in addition to the above skills, a pleasant personality and the ability to get on well with people at all levels.

To find out more about this exciting opportunity and the salary and other benefits which you would receive from a large professional firm, please contact Mrs. O'Leary, Cooper & Lysons, Abchurch House, Gutter Lane, London EC2V 6AH. Tel: 01-606 4040.

CONTRACT FURNISHING SHOWROOM, W.1

required, lively receptionist/Secretary able to deal with professional clients and to act on own initiative. The right applicant will be involved in some selling and sales liaison. Excellent opportunity for enthusiastic person.

PHONE

MRS. JAN BAKER

578 0291

Wanted immediately

Unique Career Opportunity

In 1977 a luxury liner sets out across the ocean on a 3 month sales expedition with 120 famous shops and industries. MD organizing this venture needs an equally enthusiastic and energetic person, highly independent, intelligent and alert. You will be dealing with many problems. Our offices are in City Place, SW1. Starting salary £3,000 depending on your ability. Please phone 01-428 5281 or 7500.

Wanted immediately

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Wanted immediately

Unique Career Opportunity

HELP

Small, busy, growing, and profitable (but friendly) business. Agency urgently need:

• Versatile Secretary/P.A. to keep the office and 3 main branches running smoothly. £3,250 p.a. and

• Lively Receptionist/Telephoneist

with typing to prevent a backlog of calls. £2,000 p.a. Ring Gill on 01-422 5044 to your needs

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Top Jobs for Top People

BI/LING. SEC. E.C.4. to £3,500

A Secretary, probably aged 23-35, with fluent Spanish and the ability to use Spanish and English shorthand, will work for the Director, and with his team concerned with extending the business of this go-ahead firm of Reinsurance Brokers. The work is varied and includes extensive travel arrangements and reports and assisting V.I.P.s from overseas. Real involvement and excellent benefits.

Contact: Mrs. D. Shaerf 01-235 9984

DIRECTOR SEC. W.1. to £3,250

The charming Overseas Director of an International Construction Company seeks a secretary who will fit into the very pleasant atmosphere of this office—plenty of travel arrangements and contact with V.I.P.s from the Middle East. Age range 25-40.

Contact: Miss M. Cornforth 01-235 9984

SEN. SEC. to Chairman E.C.2

£3,500 neg. This will be the senior secretarial post, and a key position in a dynamic new Banking Venture. There is a genuine opportunity to extend the range of work involved. Arabic would be useful, but is not essential—English must be impeccable. A good organiser with the poise to deal at all levels. Age 25-45.

Contact: Mrs. J. Armit 01-235 9984

JOURNALISTS/P.A. Bi/Ling. French

The London Economic's Editor of a French Periodical requires a young secretary—would consider a bright college leaver—who can take French and English shorthand at average speeds and speak fluent French. Articles will be transmitted by Telex, lunches arranged, notes taken of Board meetings and there is a wide variety of work. Own office in Super Block. Rare opportunity for confident, smart, young person. Starting £3,000.

Contact: Miss A. Moriarty 01-235 9984

We shall be open until 6.45 p.m. every Thursday from now on. Please telephone Mrs. Dorothy Allison or Miss Margaret Cornforth on 01-235 9984 for an appointment.

PER Executive Secretaries
46 Grosvenor Place Hyde Park Corner

Are you making the most of your potential?

An experienced and able applicant with good educational background is required as Secretary to the Managing Director of a major Commodity Company in E.C.4. Previous experience at Board level and good shorthand and typing speeds are essential. Knowledge of a foreign language could be useful. 4 weeks' holiday, salary circa £3,600 per annum.

Telephone Miss S. Morse, 01-236 3233

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., W.1.

Sales Director of lively young company needs first class

SHORTHAND TYPIST as SECRETARY and ASSISTANT

Knowledge of German an asset. Non-smoker preferred.

Salary Around £3,300.

Please phone 01-935 8307, Mr. Westwood

Partner's Secretary

We are an International firm of Chartered Accountants with modern offices at Blackfriars overlooking the Thames.

One of our senior partners is looking for an efficient and competent secretary, aged 23-35, with impeccable shorthand and typing, who lives on her own and can cope calmly and maintain a sense of humour under pressure.

The work is interesting and varied and offers plenty of scope to use your initiative.

For further details please telephone

MRS MARSHALL ON 236 8000.

£4,000

We seek a Secretary/P.A.—preferably with a Marketing background—to join the Chief Executive of a Company whose products are leaders in their field with over 70% of the world market. He spends a considerable amount of time abroad and expects his Secretary to maintain liaison with his clients and insure he is informed fully about business progress. Age 28-35.

DIRECTORS' SECRETARIES

01-629 9323.

SECRETARIES

USE YOUR LANGUAGES!

Our clients include a

Knightsbridge furniture

showroom, a Mayfair oil

company and a Knights-

bridge food and drink co.

Salaries to £3,500.

JAYGAR CAREERS

730 5148

OFFICER ADMINISTRATOR SECRETARY £3,500

A very good opportunity exists for a senior E.C.4 Secretary to work for the MD of a French-based Computer Co. non-technical work. Applicants must be fluent in French and able to deal with all office admin. - staff recruitment, etc. etc. Lots more information from Lee.

405 2908

ACORD PERSONNEL

87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, W.1.

ADMIN SECRETARY

This overseas university needs an efficient Secretary for the London representative. Average salary £3,500 p.a. plus bonus. A variety of duties and staff with own office. Ideal for someone keen on an academic environment.

£3,200-£3,500 plus good bonus.

London, Tel. Bureau

235 1994

TRAVEL COMPANY

Intelligent

Secretary/P.A.

with lively personality and good office experience. Salary £3,500 to £5,500 p.a. depending on experience.

Tel: 01-235 2922 and 9880

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INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY

require a

DIRECTORS PA/SECRETARY

MAYFAIR

c. £3,500

Responsibilities: General secretarial duties, appointments and travel planning, assisting management in specific administrative tasks.

Essential qualifications: Common sense, ability to work on own initiative, deal with international people at different levels, good typing and shorthand, smart appearance.

ASSETS: Languages (Spanish, German or French), similar experience in trading environment.

PREFERRED AGE 25-35 YEARS

Telephone Mrs. Kirby 499 9436

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

to Senior Partner (aged 40) of nationally operating West End Estate Agents. Starting salary £4,000 per annum plus L.V.s.

This is a top secretarial post working for a hard working, experienced, successful and successful business man. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, filing, and general administration. Salary up to £4,000 p.a. with review 1st April. Applications are invited from experienced secretaries with a minimum of 5 years' experience. Please send your CV to: The Personnel Manager, SATEX DANFORD LTD., Coleridge House, Fairhazel Gardens, London NW6 3QH. Tel.: 01-238 2121.

SENIOR SECRETARY/P.A.

GULF AREA APPROX. 9 MONTHS

International U.K. Consultancy requires experienced Secretary to work as part of consultants team in the Gulf area. A generous salary which will reflect the importance of the position is offered and accommodation, transport and air fares will be provided.

Please telephone Mrs. Doorbar at

01-323 3288 for further details.

ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL

University of London

Applications are invited for the post of

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

In the Department of Medical Sciences the appointee will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office, including typing, filing, and general administration. Salary up to £3,500 p.a. with review 1st April. Applications are invited from experienced secretaries with a minimum of 5 years' experience. Please send your CV to: The Personnel Manager, SATEX DANFORD LTD., Coleridge House, Fairhazel Gardens, London NW6 3QH. Tel.: 01-238 2121.

SECRETARY P/A TO RAIL PRODUCTS MANAGER

Our Manager is expanding our rail products division and is looking for a capable person with normal secretarial skills and administration experience to assist in marketing, selling and the creation of tenders. Small, happy office, with good prospects for long term satisfaction. Salary negotiable £3,250 upwards.

Phone 01-408 1676 or write to Mr. R. Howard, L. E. Foster Ltd., 97-99 Park St., London W1F 4NJ.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY FOR U.S. COMPANY PRESIDENT

Paris c£38,000/FF (£6,120 approx)

Our client, a major Multi-National Organisation situated in highly prestigious premises, offers a permanent, exciting opportunity, with lots of variety, working alongside a senior executive.

Ideally applicants should be aged 25-35, have a mature, polished, be bilingual in English and French, with shorthand, typing speeds of 100 wpm.

This is a progressive position offering excellent career prospects. Please write or telephone for further details.

alien cameron associates ltd

International Management Recruitment Consultants

Waterhouse 478 222 Street London WC2

01-836 5529

Unflappable and quick witted?

The 3 Directors of an expanding International Import/Export firm in W.C.1 need another Secretary to share in organising them and the general administration of their office.

Age is immaterial but shorthand is essential. The job is very interesting involving travel, arranging the Directors' appointments and travel, and you would have your own office, working in an informal and sometimes hectic atmosphere.

Hours 9-5, 3 weeks' holiday and salary is negotiable from £3,300.

*Phone 01-242 4054

GROUP HEADQUARTERS

We are looking for an experienced person to take over the role of Senior Personal Assistant Secretary (within C.2) to the Chairman of International Coffee Traders in E.C.2. French and German useful. Annual bonus could be

